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FREEMASONRY IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

BY JULIUS F. SACHSE.

The aid which was lent by Freemasonry to the patriot cause during the early days of the Revolutionary struggle, can scarcely be overestimated; uniting together into one fraternal bond of union, men and minds, with different interests and ambitions, from different sections of the country, oftentimes of nationalities so far removed that even the language of one was not understood by his neighbor, such was one of the labors of the craft, and which proved of the greatest importance to the patriot cause and its commander, during the darkest days of peril and trial.

The question has been frequently asked, when and by whom was Freemasonry first introduced into the patriot army? The answer usually given, is that the honor belongs to the "American Union Lodge" warranted February 15, 1776, by Colonel Richard Gridley, deputy grand master of Massachusetts, who issued the warrant or dispensation to a number of brethren in the Connecticut line, who were then encamped at Roxbury:

"To hold a Lodge in their camp, or wherever their body should remove on the continent of America, provided it was where no other grand master held authority."

From authentic Masonic records, we find that a warrant was also granted July 24, 1775, by the Masonic authorities of New York, for a Military Lodge, to be known as "St. John's Regimental Lodge." However, this warrant was granted "for use within the bounds of the province only," and it is said that this Lodge was never with the Continental army, except during the short campaign in New York in the summer of 1776.

Others, again, have advanced the claims of a Military Lodge working under the broad warrant of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, without, however, producing any documentary evidence in support of their claim.

In the present paper we shall again advance Pennsylvania's

claim, strengthened by certain uncontrovertible facts and documentary proof never before published.

That American Union Lodge at an early period of the Revolutionary struggle was an active Masonic organization, we do not wish to dispute, in fact it was an outgrowth of the Continental army, which was intended to accompany it wherever ordered. However, as auspicious as was its start, yet six months had hardly elapsed when it received a blow as an organization from which it was unable to rally for a long time.

The stated meeting which was held August 15, 1776, was destined to be the last regular meeting for a long time. The cause for this indefinite suspension was the disastrous battle of Long Island, which was fought and lost August 27, 1776, within less than two weeks after the regular meeting above mentioned. In this engagement the brethren of American Union Lodge proved their courage and devotion to their country's liberty. A number were killed and wounded, while others less fortunate were captured and kept as prisoners in the hulks of the British, until they died a slow and lingering death; among the latter was Brother Joel Clark, the worshipful master of the Lodge.

The New England brethren, however, were not alone on this eventful day; as a matter of fact, there was a Masonic Lodge far older than its Continental sister, connected with the Pennsylvania troops from the very earliest period of their formation into an organized body, or one might say that every member of the Lodge was connected with the Pennsylvania Corps, which was among the first who hurried forward for the defense of New York, in the early days of the memorable struggle for independence.

In the disastrous engagement which followed, no soldiers fought more valiantly than the Pennsylvania brethren. The W. M., Brother Patrick Anderson, senior captain of Colonel Samuel John Atlee's Battalion of Musketry, was in the hottest of the fray, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brother Caleb Parry, the first Pennsylvanian of distinction to lose his life in the Revolutionary War, was shot down by his side while they were bravely rallying their men for a final stand. The brave captain though an old man, verging on the sixties, only escaped capture by being forced off of the field by his friends at the last moment.

Immediately after the defeat the command of the Battalion devolved upon Brother Anderson. Of the 397 officers and men who had gone into action, not 200 remained fit for duty, and many of the latter were without arms or accoutrements.

Even if we grant to the brethren of American Union Lodge the honor of being the first regular Military Lodge to dispense Masonic light and charity in the Continental army as an organization, it does not alter the fact that they did not recover from the blow received at the battle of Long Island for a long time afterwards, nor did they attempt to reorganize or hold any meeting, so far as we know, for a considerable length of time, one may even go so far as to say until the critical period of the struggle had passed.

I herewith give evidence more tangible than mere traditions which established Pennsylvania's claim to the honor of having been in the lead, if not actually the first colony, under whose jurisdiction Masonic light was dispensed in the patriot army during the dawn of the Revolution.

This evidence is a document which was discovered through the merest accident by the writer. It is an attested copy of a warrant granted June 24, 1766, by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and constitutes or names:

Brother P. M. Patrick Anderson, worshipful master.

Brother Myrick Davis, senior warden.

Brother Joseph Richardson, junior warden.

We will here take a glance backward, which will bring out in still stronger relief the patriotism of our early brethren. As early as 1730 several lodges of Freemasons had been erected in the province* and after the appointment of Daniel Coxe, of New Jersey, as Provincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania by the grand master, the Duke of Norfolk (this deputation is still on record in Freemason's Hall, London) it was not long before a Grand Lodge was established—the first in America.

Quoting from Franklin's Journal:

“PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1732.

“Saturday last, being St. John's Day, a Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masens, was held at the Sun (Inn) Tavern,

* *Pennsylvania Gazette*, No. 108, Thursday, December 3—Tuesday, December 8, 1730.

in Water street, when after a handsome entertainment, the worshipfull, W. Allen, Esq., was unanimously chosen Grand Master of this Province, for the year ensuing ; who was pleased to appoint Mr. William Pringle, Deputy Master. Wardens chosen for the ensuing year were. Thomas Boude and Benjamin Franklin."*

From now on Masonry flourished in Pennsylvania and took strong root among the better classes in the province. Most of the members were men of aristocratic tendencies, and almost without exception members of the Church of England. When the political troubles commenced about 1755-65, Brother William Allen, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, was the provincial grand master, while other dignitaries also held various government positions. In view of these facts it is not strange that with a few exceptions nearly all the leading members of this branch of the fraternity—then known as "Moderns"—should have been strong loyalists, with whom the outspoken agitations against the Mother Country found but little sympathy.

Many of the brethren on the floor, among whom were not a few officers, W. M. Patrick Anderson among the number, however, leaned towards the patriotic side, and being thus sharply divided, in political sentiment, a second Grand Lodge was proposed, which was duly warranted by the Grand Lodge of England according to the old constitutions (self-styled the "Ancients," but who were really the seceders), January 20, 1764, whereby Grand Master Thomas Erskine, the Earl of Kellie, appointed Brother William Ball, provincial grand master of Pennsylvania.

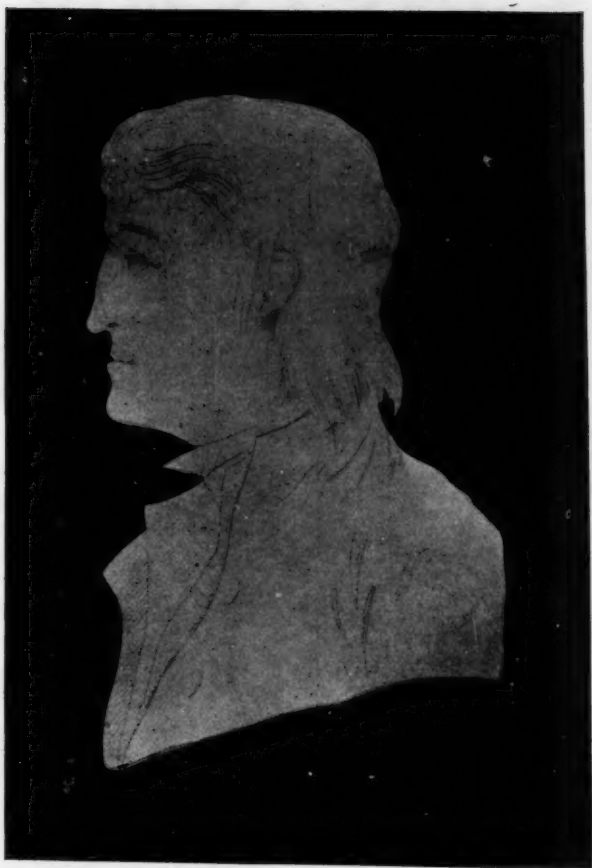
With the formation of this second Grand Lodge the earliest Grand Lodge gradually declined, so that at the outbreak of the Revolution it was practically extinct, with its Grand Master William Allen a fugitive.

It was from this second, or we may say Patriot Grand Lodge, that the Chester county, Pa. patriots, June 24, 1766, obtained their warrant, but a little over a year after the organization; Brother P. M. Patrick Anderson being one of those who left the old organization for political reasons.

The warrant sets forth :

" Now we the Grand Lodge held at Philadelphia, together with the consent of all the regular Lodges under our constitution, and by virtue of the above warrant do

* *Pennsylvania Gazette*, No. 187, from Monday, June 19, to Monday, June 26, 1732.



WILLIAM BALL, R. W. G. M.





Printed by Kinnaird & Leacock

AHIMAN REZON

ABRIDGED AND DIGESTED :

AS A

Help to all that are, or would be

Free and Accepted MASONS.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A S E R M O N,

PREACHED IN CHRIST-CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA,

AT A GENERAL COMMUNICATION,

CELEBRATED, ACCEERABLE TO THE CONSTITUTIONS, ON

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1778, AS THE ANNIVER-

SARY OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF

The GRAND LODGE of PENNSYLVANIA,

By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY HALL AND SELLERS.

M,DCC,LXXXIII.

hereby nominate, constitute and appoint, our dearly beloved brother Patrick Anderson, Master of Lodge 8, to be held in Philadelphia County, in the province of Pennsylvania, our trusty and well-beloved brother Myrick Davis, Senior Warden, our trusty and well-beloved brother Joseph Richardson, Junior Warden with full power to hold their Lodge in the province and County aforesaid."

It is a curious fact that both St. John's Regimental Lodge of New York as well as American Union Lodge, owed fealty to the so-called "Moderns," while the Pennsylvania Lodge derived its charter from the "Ancients," or Patriotic Grand Lodge.

The place designated as the meeting place of the new Lodge was the upper end of Philadelphia county (now Montgomery county), Pa., near the Schuylkill river, which roving commission according to the custom of that time, included a limit of five miles beyond the borders of their bailiwick, and consequently included a good slice of Chester county, within which was the home of Brother Patrick Anderson.

Of the meetings of this Lodge during the encampment of Valley Forge, we have only traditions, but there is a strong probability that it was the brethren of this Lodge who played so important a part in sustaining Brother General Washington against the plotters and conspirators of the Conway Cabal.

By a comparison of the list of members with the official records it will be seen that many, if not a majority, of the brethren of Lodge No. 8 were in active service in some capacity at Valley Forge.

Local traditions tell us that at regular intervals on certain nights, after the echo of the evening gun had ceased to reverberate through the ravines of Valley Forge, a number of officers of the Pennsylvania troops might be seen wending their way from their quarters on the hillside towards a plain two-story farmhouse, but a short distance south of their camp and not far from the house used by General Anthony Wayne as headquarters and by his military family, consisting of Colonel Thomas Robinson and Major Benjamin Fishbourne and Ryan. It has been further stated that on more than one occasion even the then proscribed Tory, Rev. William Smith, D. D., provost of the University of Pennsylvania, was seen riding from the direction of Swedeford towards the Lodge, attended at such time by an escort commanded by Captain Rudolph, as far as Anthony Moore's at the cross roads now known as New Centreville, where,

during the encampment the outpost known as the "Stone Chimney Picket," near where the Sons of the Revolution have erected a substantial monument was stationed; this post was but a short distance from the above-mentioned farmhouse; also that on such evenings Washington or some members of his military family were apt to be present.

These proceedings re-occurring at frequent intervals, together with subsequent events, caused considerable comment, and gossip among the inhabitants who still remained in their valley homes.

This house, the centre of so much speculation, was on the road from Centreville to Port Kennedy, and with its low ceilings, quaint dormers, heavy walls and recessed doors is still one of the best specimens of the comfortable farmhouse of the latter part of the eighteenth century remaining in the valley.

At the time of the encampment the walls were of pointed stone, a flying porch extended along the whole south front, the floor below being paved with large stone slabs, while a large pump directly in front of the porch supplied both house and cattle with water. The house also served, for a short time, as the headquarters for Generals Poor and Pulaski.

The erection of a permanent gibbet in the vicinity by the military authorities, followed by the execution of several captured spies, naturally had its effect on the people, and set Dame Rumor agoing with increased vigor. The ignorant and simple-minded at once saw a connection between these meetings and the gallows, with its ghastly occupants, so the house soon became shunned by young and old.

The cause of all this mystery was nothing more or less than the regular meetings of the brethren of the "Pennsylvania Lodge," as it was called, working under a warrant granted them by the R. W. Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Of the work done or labor performed by this Lodge we unfortunately have no records. Still the writer would not be surprised if the old records and minutes of the brethren of the "Pennsylvania Lodge," as it was commonly called, should some day turn up.

It is, however, a matter of fact that the Lodge continued in existence until the end of the war; further, that wherever the

Pennsylvania brigade was called or stationed, the warrant no doubt was unfolded, a Masonic altar erected and the Pennsylvania Lodge opened in due and ancient form, and many a worthy soldier candidate brought to true Masonic light within its portals. Wherever the Pennsylvania line was, there also was the Military Lodge with its altar of Freemasonry.

The first definite record relating to the Revolutionary period which has come down to us appears to be the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, held in Philadelphia, July 29, A. L. 5779 (1779), at which meeting Colonel John Bull, who was then worshipful master of the Lodge, personally made an application to the Grand Lodge "setting forth the inconveniences which they labor under by means of the late and present exigencies of the times, and requested advice and instructions how to proceed." At the next meeting of the Grand Lodge the Lodge was represented by Brother John Davis, the senior warden.

January 13, A. L. 5780, an emergency Lodge was called, when the propriety was considered of the necessity of appointing a grand master over all the Grand Lodges formed in these United States, as the correspondence which the rules of Masonry require cannot be carried on with the Grand Lodge in London, under whose jurisdiction the Grand Lodge in these States were originally constituted. The ballot was put upon the question:

"Whether it be for the benefit of Masonry that a grand master of Masons throughout the United States shall be now nominated on the part of this Grand Lodge, and it was unanimously determined in the affirmative."

"Nominations now being in order, the delegate of Lodge 8 (whose name has unfortunately not come down to us) named Brother General George Washington for grand master of the United States. Sundry other respectable brethren were also put in nomination; it was then moved that the ballot be put for them separately, and his excellency, George Washington, Esq., general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, being first in nomination, he was balloted for accordingly as grand master and elected by the unanimous vote of the whole Lodge."

"It was thereupon *Resolved*, That the masters of the four Lodges, together with the grand secretary, be a committee to inform themselves of the number of Grand Lodges in America and the names of their officers, and to prepare the circular letters to be sent them, as described in above, with all expedition."

This attempt to elect a general grand master for the United States failed, as have all subsequent attempts looking to the same end.

As most of the members of Lodge No. 8 were in the military

service of their country, and away with the army, the meetings of the Lodge were not held with regularity within the circumscribed bounds mentioned in their warrants.

This state of affairs induced a number of brethren along the Schuylkill and the highways leading from Philadelphia to Reading, to petition the R. W. Grand Lodge for a charter to hold a Lodge within the territory of Lodge No. 8. The outcome of this was that at the quarterly communication, held March 26, 1781, following report was made :

"In conformity with a delegation to us, made by the R. W. Grand Lodge at the last quarterly communication, to inquire into the necessity and propriety of granting a new warrant in this county, in the vicinity of No. 8, after having made the strictest inquiry in the presence, as well as of the applicants as of the master of No. 8, and being informed on the one hand that the institution of a new Lodge would be extremely beneficial to Masonry, and on the other hand that it would be by no means detrimental to Lodge 8, or interfere with the duties and business thereof, are clearly of the opinion a new warrant ought to be granted to the applicants.

"Signed by ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD, D. G. M.

"JACOB BANKSON, S. G. W.

"MATTHEW WHITEHEAD, J. G. W."

The report goes on to state that

"the Grand Lodge, taking above report into consideration, ordered the warrant to be No. 31, and to be made out, which was done accordingly."

This was what was known as a "Traveling Warrant;" the location mentioned was "Wentz's Tavern," in Philadelphia county, Pa. This locality is now known as Pottstown; the officers named were John Church, master; J. A. Aull, senior warden; John Wentz, junior warden.

After this episode Lodge No. 8 does not seem to have been represented in the Grand Body until June 17, 1784; then again December 20, 1784, March 27, 1786, November 10, 1788, August 16, 1790, at which meeting the representative of the Lodge moved and voted to make the meeting house of the "free" or "fighting" Quakers at the southwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets, the meeting place for the Grand Lodge. The resolution was lost. This seems to have been the last representation of Lodge No. 8 in the Grand Lodge. A curious part of this latter circumstance is that the old Lodge had ceased to exist for a year previous to this meeting, as appended to the copy of the

original warrant is the following list of members and endorsement:

Lodge held at Norristown, January 26, 1789. Warrant recorded July 24, 1789.

John Davis, Master.	Joseph Price.
Henry Pawling, S. W.	John Rutter (East Indies).
Anthony Crothers, J. W.	Benjamin Rittenhouse.
James Morris, Treasurer.	Thomas Craig.
Samuel Baird, S. D.	Joshua Bean.
Charles Jolley, J. D.	Samuel Jago.
John Cadwallader, Secretary.	William Richardson Atlee.
Patrick Anderson, P. M.	John Hannum.
John Bull (in Virginia).	John Anderson.
Persifor Frazer.	Joseph Walker.
David Thomas.	Henry Hockley.
Cromwell Pearce.	John Pawling, Jr.
Jesse Roberts.	Abel Morgan.
Maybury Jolley (in South Carolina).	Llewellyn Young.
Robert Shannon.	John Richards.
Isaac Thomas.	Davis Kerlin.
Nathan Pawling.	Thomas Ross.

(Endorsed) "This Lodge has ceased."

(Signed)	JOHN DAVIS, <i>Master.</i>
(Attest)	JOHN CADWALLADER, <i>Secretary.</i>

By looking over this list of Masonic brethren, the student of Masonic, as well as local history, will recognize names of national reputation, who were an honor to their country as well as to the Craft, and when the venerable Lodge was forced to close, by the scattering of the members and circumstances brought about by the new order of affairs since the close of the Revolution, it is not to be assumed for a moment that these brethren became lukewarm to their Masonic duties. A glance at the Masonic records will show the significant fact that the same page which records the last official act of Lodge No. 8 also records the genesis of Lodge No. 50 under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, which was warranted to meet at the "Sign of the White Horse," in the Chester Valley, with Brothers P. M. John Davis, Persifor Frazer, Cromwell Pearce and Jesse Roberts among the charter members.

TO DESCENDANTS OF PATRIOTS AND LOYALISTS.

A Plea for a New Patriotic-Hereditary Society.

BY JANE MARSH PARKER.

It would be interesting to know how many of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution are descended, not only from "Patriot" ancestors who, "with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of independence, . . ."* but from "Loyalist" ancestors as well. There must be many "Sons" and "Daughters" of Loyalists in the country, and not a few rightfully enrolled as Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. There is nothing in the constitution of either the "Sons" or the "Daughters" debarring the descendants of Tories from membership, "if they can show descent from a recognized patriot;" "provided that the applicant (we quote from Article III., Section 1, of the 'Daughters' constitution) shall be acceptable to the Society."

A good deal of genealogical research has been stimulated in the preparation of "historical and biographical sketches of the Revolutionary ancestors of members,"† and occasionally the research has brought to light, not only a Tory grandfather, but annals, relics and documents—valuable additions to the history of a struggle which, it must be admitted, has been given in a one-sided version in many of our histories, particularly in those used in our schools. Loyalist annals are largely lacking in historical collections, and there is no promise at present of their being added to those of our patriotic associations. Would it not have been well, some are already asking, if the societies of the "Sons" and the "Daughters," in their desire to encourage "historical research in relation to the Revolution, . . ." had made a special recognition of those of their members whose descent from Loyalists would make them the appropriate custodians of everything pertaining to Loyalist history; opening, besides, a new field, which seemingly holds the promise of an

* Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

† Article VIII., By-Laws of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

affiliation in a common work between the descendants of the exiled Loyalists in Canada and those of the victorious Patriots in our own land?

"That one of my grandfathers was a soldier of the Revolution," says a "Daughter," proud of her direct descent from a famous Whig leader, "I was never permitted to forget. How well I know every detail of his story—his enlistment as a drummer-boy—his promotion to a lieutenancy—his courage under fire—his sufferings in camp, and his proud refusal to take one penny of his pension! His record, and that of his brother, who helped more than one Tory to a coat of tar and feathers, was prominent in our local annals. But of my other grandfather I knew almost nothing. He was wrapped in oblivion. He died in Canada somewhere when my father was but an infant, and my father had been brought to Vermont and adopted by an old soldier of the Revolution. . . . Father had been dead many years when a bequest from a distant relative in England led us to examine his family records, which had been preserved in a Canadian branch of the family. In an old Bible we found his name written evidently at the time of his birth. The same hand had written below his name, years after: 'Died in the British quarters at Bennington. Also, his son, Shubal.' And that was all we could learn of his history. The record had begun with the name of a Cavalier captain, the head of the family, followed by the statement that this loyal follower of King Charles had been beheaded by Cromwell after the battle of Edgehill—'died for Church and King.' Instead of being ashamed of our Tory grandfather we grew proud of him as we studied his heredity and environment, gleaning from contemporary annals what made it clear to us that Toryism was the law of his temperament, as it is with some of his grandchildren."

None can deny that the cross-fertilization of Patriot and Loyalist blood has given our country many of its best citizens. The tracing of the constitutional trait of Toryism in families and cities—yes, States—is most interesting. Too few of us know much of the old Tories, even we who had grandfathers among them. Our conceptions of the other side than the right side have been somewhat misleading, all in all. Happily, the new school of historians is not partisan. Scan the popular school

histories, and see how many of the old ones give a fair estimate of the strength and the influence of the Loyalists at the outbreak of the Revolution. Here is a sample from one of them, describing a time when it was really a serious question which faction was the stronger: "There were sympathizers with the mother country; these were stigmatized as Tories"—a passing allusion merely, making a faint impression of the real truth, for at that moment, as can be shown, there were as many men, if not more, in His Majesty's provincial regiments (see Sabine's "*Loyalists of the Revolution*," p. 72) as in the Continental service. "A full half of the respectable Americans," says Lecky, "were either openly or secretly hostile to the Revolution." For the sudden Declaration of Independence had startled and surprised the country; the idea of separation from the mother country meant anarchy and destruction to many. Even Hamilton, it is said by good authorities, inclined at first to stand by the King.* It meant a good deal to the timid and wavering that the old colonial families—the officials of all grades, the recognized leaders in public and social affairs, men like Governor Hutchinson, for instance—were staunch Loyalists. One could be a Loyalist, opposed to breaking loose from the mother country, and yet open in demanding reform in the administration; free to denounce the oppressive acts of the Ministry. Revolution to such meant national destruction. What were the colonies matched against Great Britain? And then, the Whig leaders were looked upon with distrust by the old régime, which had little confidence in "office-seekers" and "upstarts," and saw in their zeal something more sordid than patriotism.

One gets a fair conception of the general character of the Tories in Sabine's "*Loyalists of the Revolution*." The short biographical sketches do much to prove that it was not altogether the scum of the colonies that stood for the King; that men like these recorded in Sabine were under solemn conviction, in the main, when they declared on which side they would be found, come what would. One is less inclined to keep the Tory grandfather under a bushel when he has read the names of that grandfather's confrères—their heroic sacrifices and hopes

* Sabine, "*Loyalists of the Revolution*," p. 52.

disaster. The prosperity of the settlements they gave to the Queen's Dominion is an interesting part of the story. The Loyalist graveyard at St. John's is another, and has been graphically described by a writer in the *New England Magazine*, vol. IV., p. 296. An uncle of William Lloyd Garrison, one of the exiles, is buried there, and many descendants of men who came over in the *Mayflower*.

In Winsor's "Critical and Narrative History of America," Dr. Ellis gives us a most valuable contribution to the subject, "The Loyalists and their Fortunes." A more patriotic, yet a valuable part of the biography, is "The History of New York During the Revolutionary War," by Thomas Jones, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province. Edited by Edward Floyd DeLancey. Printed for the New York Historical Society, 1879—a book which made a decided stir upon its appearance, written as it was by a Loyalist, and edited by a direct descendant of Oliver DeLancey, brigadier-general of the Loyalist Brigade. Poole's "Index" gives a list of interesting articles, relating to the Loyalists, contributed to periodical literature.

"One hundred thousand Anglo-Saxon men and women," says Sabine, "perished in battle storm and in prison." At least 25,000 took up arms for the King. The expatriated exiles exceeded 30,000. Many of these, born to affluence and reared in luxury, died in strange lands, friendless and penniless. The story of the exiles in England is most interesting. The experiences of Governor Hutchinson notably so. Benjamin Thompson, afterwards Count Rumford, was a Loyalist exile. After peace was declared some returned to their homes, and suffered untold insult and persecution. England's restitution for losses incurred in her service, and her reward for devotion is not wholly to her credit, to say the least. Nova Scotia was the chief asylum for the banished. Says Dr. Ellis:

"Very many of these were men of excellent education, for high professional services. The civil courts soon organized in the provinces were presided over by men trained in our colleges, and classmates of our foremost patriots. . . . We had planted an hereditary enemy on our borders with an entail of bitter animosities."

Two-thirds of the property owners in New York City were Loyalists. The great De Lancey estate, lying in the heart of the city, and assessed in 1889 at a valuation of \$63,000,000, was

parceled into lots, after peace was declared, and was sold and paid for in the depreciated currency of the time. Many a great fortune of to-day is based on that confiscation of the De Lancey estate. The immediate descendants of William Penn were Loyalists. They set their losses at near a million pounds sterling—one-half of which was paid them by the English government. The illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin was a Loyalist—and the clergy of the Episcopal Church, stipendiaries of the English Church, were Loyalists almost to a man. The Methodists were urged by Charles Wesley to stand by the King, and many of them did so. The Quakers were accused of making their religion a cloak for Toryism. "Only for the Presbyterian clergy," wrote John Adams, "the Revolution never would have succeeded." Soon after the close of the war the New York Assembly passed a bill prohibiting adherents of the Crown from holding office. The bill was rejected. If allowed to become a law it was urged no elections could be held in some parts of the State, as there were not Whigs enough to preside at the primaries, and to conduct the other meetings properly, to say nothing of getting suitable persons to fill the offices.

There must be many descendants of the old Tories in New York City to-day—the old Loyalist stronghold—and in Philadelphia, which Colonel Pickering called "The Enemy's Country," and surely in South Carolina, and North Carolina, and Virginia, and Connecticut. "The woods must be full of them"—true Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, many of them—and of other patriotic societies—and whose hereditary relations with Loyalists as well as Patriots should be utilized by an important enlargement of the present scope of these associations; the "Reasons" for joining which might be adopted with few changes from those given for membership in the "Sons"—notably, clause 5: "It preserves family traditions and records, priceless in value to general history," and clause 8: "It brings together in friendly relationship the men of the North, the South, the East and the West," that friendly relationship in the new branch becoming international as well—for might not the descendants of Loyalists *and* Patriots in the United States, affiliate with the descendants of the exile Loyalists in the Queen's Dominion? Then (let us anticipate) that

in the catalogue of what the Society has done (which is given in the reports of the "Sons") will be added what will show that the day has gone by for cherishing aught of the old bitterness, and that the collections of the societies have been greatly enriched by Loyalist antiquities, rare portraits and unprinted documents—valuable additions to our history.

It would be worth something to us individually, who have Tory grandfathers, to know *why* they individually were Loyalists—particularly when their honor and their love of country cannot be questioned—to get at the personal justification which cost them so dear, and left us perhaps an entail of poverty.

"Some are Loyalists from principle," wrote General Howe, "many from interest, many from resentment; and there are those who wish success to Great Britain from a recollection of what they have enjoyed under her protection." The suspension of courts, the interruption of government, the mobbing of judges and sheriffs—the silencing of prayers for the King in the service of the Episcopal Church whenever possible—the free use of tar and feathers—and the lash—did a great deal, we know, to make bold Tories of many who, timid and wavering at first, were incensed into taking sides as they might not have done. All the "blacklegs" were not Tories, nor were all the Whigs unsullied patriots. Washington, himself, dispels that too prevalent illusion. "Many of the surgeons," he wrote, "are very great rascals countenancing the men to sham complaints . . . receiving bribes to certify indispositions . . . drawing medicines and stores . . . for private purposes."*

"I am wearied to death," wrote John Adams in 1777, "with the wrangle between military officers, high and low. They quarrel like cats and dogs . . . they scramble for rank and pay, like apes for nuts."

One word about the Canadian Associations with which affiliations might be made.

In 1884 Upper Canada celebrated the Centennial of its settlement by the exiled Loyalists from the United States. There were in fact three celebrations. Doctor Ellis, in his contribution to Winsor, gives an account of them all, when a registry was made

* Sabine, p. 150.

of "The Pilgrim Fathers of the Queen's Dominions"—of those who "adhered to the Unity of the Empire;" also one of their "Sons" and "Daughters." Canada's best citizenship was enrolled. "Bishops of the English Church," says Doctor Ellis, "civil and military officers, and lineal descendants of Indian chieftains of tribes in alliance with England during the war, contributed the oratory of the occasion."

The Centennial brought out many interesting accounts of the hardships of the pioneer exiles—the heroic suffering of those who,

"When outnumbered and o'erthrown,
And by the fate of war run down,"

found an asylum under England's flag. The perils of journeys through the wilderness in midwinter were retold—how the exiles often lived in huts of bark, and were fed at the public charge—patriot women among them, who had followed Loyalist husbands and sons. "Why did you come here?" was asked of a penniless squad arriving at St. John in the midwinter. "For our loyalty," was the reply. The story of those who fled to England is a volume of itself, and the persecution of those who returned and tried to recover confiscated estates, is another. Some went to the West Indies—others to the wild west of our present Middle States. Their settlements can be traced along the Niagara frontier and the shores of Lake Erie. *Their annals are yet to be collected*—their traditions verified—their history sifted of what is false and misleading, and made to supplement the record of the patriots. Now is not this a work which can well be undertaken by the Sons and the Daughters of the American Revolution through those of their members *who are descendants of the Tories*? What better opening for overtures of peace between children of bitter foes—for an effort towards exterminating those political animosities between the United States and Canada, animosities which can be traced back in most cases to the Loyalist emigration?

These were the autographs attached to "The Original Petition to His Excellency George Clinton, Esq., Governor, and the other Honorable Members composing the Board constituted by Law for the Temporary Government of the Southern District of the State." This was a "Memorial of the Subscribers in Behalf of Themselves and Others, the Refugee Citizens of New York," dated at New Burgh, September 1, 1783. The signers of the petition were the most prominent Tory citizens of New York, who fled from that city at the time it was occupied by the American army. As many of them will undoubtedly be represented in the proposed Society by descendants, the reproduction herein of the signatures is timely.

Comfort Sands
 Ben Ledyard
 Joshua Sands
 Wm. Dwyer
 Jn. Bishop
 James Canfield
 Andrew Ayer
 David Demarest
 Gabriel Furman
 Widow Spier
 George Garland
 George Garland - junr

Gerardus Hardenbrook
 Charles Myers
 James Dunfearn
 Edmund Kingsland
 Henry Egbert
 Henry Corbitt
 John D. Gurr
 James Rose Junr.
 James Rose Junr.
 John Taylor
 John Percie
 John Gray
 David Shaddell
 Robert Locke
 John Lee
 John Beardslee
 John Mandewell

William Laeg
 James Van Vorch
 John Gilbert
 William Ketchum
 Samuel Ellis, Surgeon
 George Willmot
 John Hardwick

Aaron Achuman
 Campbell Spink, Attorney
 Thomas Peet
 James Tyler
 John Stewart
 John H. H. H.
 John Ogden.

THE MARCH TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, 1775.

BY CHARLES BURR TODD.

The extracts which follow are from the diary of Colonel Aaron Barlow (*b.* February 11, 1750) during the gallant expedition of Generals Schuyler and Montgomery in the fall of 1775 for the opening of Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence and the capture of Montreal and Quebec. Colonel Barlow was a brother of Joel Barlow, poet and statesman, and the trusted friend and adviser of General Israel Putnam. After the war he settled in his native town of Redding, Fairfield county, Conn., and became a prominent citizen, built a foundry, a grist mill and kiln for drying corn to be exported to the West Indies, and was a large land holder.

At the time of this expedition he was "second sergeant of the Tenth Company in the Fifth Regiment of Connecticut Troops, commanded by Colonel David Waterbury, Jr., Esq.," as his commission states. This regiment was part of the quota of thirty thousand men raised in New England in the summer of 1775 to aid in the siege of Boston, and to take part, with the New York troops, in the expedition against Canada. Barlow's company, commanded by Captain Zalmon Read, was recruited largely in Redding, and marched from that town to Norwalk, June 2, 1775, and the next day to Stamford, where it joined the regiment:

June 10 we marched to Greenwich; June 12 we marched to King street and had a general review. The same day we marched back to Greenwich. June 26 we marched to New Rochelle. June 27 we marched to Harlem. June 28 marched to Bowery Lane near New York. June 29 marched to our encampment two miles northwest of New York City and pitched our tents. July 19 we struck our tents and marched to Harlem and pitched our tents. July 26 we struck our tents and embarked on board for Albany.

At this point the young soldier's diary begins, and, as affording interesting glimpses of the minutiae of the march, as well as of the daily life of the Continental soldier, is worth transcribing in full:

Harlem, July 25.—Col. Waterbury with his company, Captain Mead and Captain Smith set sail for Albany. The other seven companies is received orders to sail to morrow. About 10 of the clock I set out for home expecting to meet the

Regiment at Albany. Being very poorly with much difficulty I reached home that night about 10 of the clock. I remained very poorly and stayed at home 21 days.

Redding, Aug. 16.—I set out to join the regiment, but where I know not, in company with Sergeant Joseph Rockwell about 12 of the clock. My left foot grew so lame that I could bear no weight in the stirrup. We rode as far as David Barlow's in New Fairfield; then we took dinner. In the afternoon we rode as far as Dover and put up at one French's Tavern.

Dover, Aug. 17.—We went on our journey and came about twelve of the clock to Uncle Israel White's at Sharon. There I dined with them. Sergeant Rockwell went to his father, Wood's being highest neighbor. There we tarried with our friends till next morning.

Sharon, Aug. 18.—About 9 o'clock we set out on our journey for our intended place; we had not rode above 2 or 3 miles before a pain came in my right knee; at the same time the pain in my left foot quite left me. About 12 of the clock we stopped in the south west corner of Shuffer and took dinner. My knee continued growing worse and worse very fast. I being loth to lose company with much difficulty got on my horse again. We rode about six miles and my knee grew so bad I thought I could ride no farther and put up to a tavern: here anointed my knee with Rattle snake's grease and tarried about two hours: my knee very much swelled and so lame I cannot go one step, nor raise my weight. Sergt. Rockwell being a mind to go forward, with some trouble I got on my horse again. We rode this night as far as Nobletown, where we put up. I was in great distress and pain after I came into the house. There happened in a neighbor and I got him to ride my horse for the Doctor. He came about 10 of the clock in the evening, rubbed my knee and gave me some drops.

Nobletown, Aug. 19.—I got up about sun rise feeling poorly and very lame. We got breakfast and Sergt. Rockwell being a mind to go forward and I loth to lose company concluded to go forward. The Doctor Bled me and bathed my knee a long time, and gave me a vial of his ointment and a vial of his drops. About 9 of the clock we set out for Albany and rode about 7 miles into the edge of Claverack. My knee began to pain me as bad as ever and we stopped at a tavern. I being resolved to stay till next morning Sergt. Rockwell concluded to tarry with me. The Landlady being a good nurse sweat my knee this night.

Claverac, Aug. 20, Sunday.—About 8 of the clock we set out in hopes to reach Albany this day. We rode as far as Kinderbrook. Here I met an old acquaintance going to Albany with a wagon empty. I thought I could ride easier in the wagon than on my horse, he being willing to carry me I got Sergt. Rockwell to lead my horse. I rode to Albany with much ease. Come to Greenbush we left our horses and ferried over the river into the city and put up at Thomson's Tavern.

Albany, Aug. 21.—Here I found Sergt. Johnson of New Stratford and sent my horse home by him. This morning I went to the Commissary to see if I could tarry a few days till I grew better. He said I might go to whatever place suited me best. I went to one Mr. Zolters. Here I dined on a very good pot pie. This afternoon there was about 500 Indians, some of all the 6 nations came into the city in order to agree with the United Colonies not to fight against them.

Albany, Aug. 22.—The Indians encamped on Albany Hill. I went up to take a view of their encampment. I found them to be very likely, spry, lusty fellows, drest very nice for Indians; the larger part of them had on ruffled shirts, Indian stockings and shoes, and blankets richly trimmed with silver and wampum.

Albany, Aug. 23.—I went to the city to see some thieves tried for their life, 3 negroes, Dick, a boy about 14 years old, one negro condemned to be hanged, one to be whipt, 39 stripes on the naked body, rest one week and receive 39 more, to lie in prison one month and then be banished. The other negro and boy receive 39 apiece.

Albany, Aug. 24.—I saw a man come from Ticonderoga and says Coll. Waterbury's Regiment is now there but expects to march for Fort St. Johns in about 10 days, which made me think of going forward as quick as possible to join the Regiment before it marched.

Albany, Aug. 25.—This day the 6 nations of Indians is to tell their minds to the United Colonies by interpreters on both sides. I went to see them. There was a large body of square seats made by the old dutch church for the Indians to set on. They made a very beautiful show, being the likeliest, brightest Indians I ever saw. They agreed to set in the corner and smoke their pipes if we let them alone. The colonies agreed to give them a present of 150 pounds worth of goods, the goods to be in laced hats, Indian blankets, calico, Holland, wampum, and other furniture for their use.

Albany, Aug. 26.—I expected for to set out for Ticonderoga with some teams and wagons my knee not being quite so strong as it was before. About one of the clock we set out on our journey. It being a cold, wet, uncomfortable day I got a very bad cold. We travelled to Half Moon, there we put up.

Half Moon, Aug. 27, Sunday.—Being very cold for the season my knee grew so stiff and lame I can hardly walk. The caravan got up their teams, and we went off very early. I rode on the cart the bigger part of the day. We went this day about seven miles above Still Water.

Still Water, Aug. 28.—My knee is very lame, with much difficulty got on the cart, went this day 2 miles below Fort Edward.

Fort Edward, Aug. 29.—Being wet we tarried till one o'clock before we set out. We went within five miles of Fort George.

Below Fort George, Aug. 30.—We set out very early for Lake George where we arrived about nine of the clock. There I met with many of my acquaintance belonging to New Canaan under Capt. Baldwin of New Canaan which had the care of the Battos. He gave us encouragement that we should have a passage over the lake next morning. Here I met Joseph Rockwell who left me at Albany.

Fort George, Aug. 31.—About 9 of the clock we went on board the Battow for Ticonderoga, it being 35 miles. The wind being ahead we went only to Saberday Point, which is 24 miles from Fort George and lodged on green feather (Hemlock boughs).

Saberday Point, Sept. 1.—We embarked on board our Battow very early. The wind being ahead we came to the landing about 9 of the clock, it being three miles from the Fort (Ticonderoga). Our regiment marched for Fort St. Johns* 2 days ago, and there we found about 150 of Coll. Waterbury's soldiers, the sick and the cowards, also Capt. Read came in last night by Skeensborough. This afternoon went to view the Fort. I found it a very strong beautiful fort.

Ticonderoga, Sept. 2.—There is about 1000 of Coll. Waterbury's Regiment discharged;† a large number of Coll. Hermen's Regiment discharged; how many I

* A British stronghold on the west shore of Lake Champlain.

† Their term of enlistment had expired.—EDITOR.

cannot tell. Coll Herman's Regiment very sickly but not a man died till last night.

Ticonderoga, Sept. 3, Sunday.—The Gunsmith, Blacksmith, Carpenters and Joiners all went to work the same as any other day of the week.

Ticonderoga, Sept. 4.—We are loading one sloop and 12 Battoes for St. Johns. Here is 37 of Coll. Waterbury's Regiment to go in one Battow. We got ready to embark on board about sun set; the wind being ahead the sloop could not sail. The Battow rowed off an left her. We rowed this night as far as Crown Point and landed about 12 in the night. Here we took up our lodging some in the Battow, some went on shore it being very dark we could see now and then a light. Some got to the old French Barracks. As for my part Lieut. Briggs and I and 2 other soldiers got in an old house and took up our lodging among the fleas. It being very wet and cold we lodged very uncomfortably this night.

Crown Point, Sept. 5.—I went to view the fort. I found it to be a very strong, curious fort. The Barracks within it are very beautiful, three in number, three stories high. The wooden work is consumed by fire. The stone work is all good and strong. I returned to our Boats and there we cooked a very good breakfast of venison. About 9 of the clock we embarked on board for our intended harbor in company with the other boats, the wind being very strong ahead we had to row 18 miles and put up in a place we called Shelter Harbor about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The wind held so strong ahead we concluded to take up our lodging here this night in the woods. About sun set there came another Boat and lodged with us the others being behind. Here we kept a guard all night. In the evening one of our soldiers could not be found, I being Sergeant of the Guard this night went to relieve the Sentinel about one o'clock. I being 15 rods from our encampment in the thickest of the bush stepped on a man which made me almost cry out "Indian." I knowing his voice did forbear.

Shelter Harbor, Lake Champlain, Sept. 6.—The wind being fair we sailed up the lake a few miles. The wind soon turned ahead we being obliged to drop sail and row; we out rowed all the Battow and lodged on an island our boats crew alone.

Lake Champlain, Sept. 7.—The wind being fair we sot sail this morning the west side of the lake about 10 of the clock. The Wind rose so very high and the lake so extremely rough that it broke our mast. We dropped our sails as quick as possible and went to rowing, being still on the west side of the lake and the wind strong in the South East—a dreadful rough, rocky shore. We made for it. We came within one rod of the shore it being so rocky we could not land without losing our Battow perhaps many of our lives, being exceeding heavy loaded. Some cried "Push her ashore." The officers were a mind to go around a point a little ahead of us. We had one sailor aboard, Nehemiah Gorham, who stepped to the helm, turned her stern to the shore, and said, "The boat will not live to go around that Point!" He told us to double man the oars and we would try for an Island about 40 rods from us against the wind. We all clapped to the oars and rowed with much difficulty and great distress. Every wave seemed as if it would swallow up our small boat; but through the mercy of God we all arrived safe at the small Island. We had not been here long before we saw the sloop and other boats pass by us on the other (East) side of the Lake the wind being south east, the Lake was not so rough that side, which made us wish ourselves with them. We tarried here till about 4 o'clock afternoon when the wind ceasing a little we hoisted sail again and sailed until about 8 in the evening and took up our lodging in the wood our boats crew alone.

Lake Champlain, Sept. 8.—We sot sail very early. About 8 o'clock we overtook the sloop aground 8 miles this side of Islandore. As we sailed by the Quarter

Master General spoke to us in a speaking trumpet and said St. Johns was taken day before yesterday. We shot a gun and Huzzaed. About 8 o'clock we came to Islandore to our Regiment which landed here the 4th instant. I soon heard that St. Johns was *not* taken. They went out on scout about 1000 men, and came to within a mile and a half of the Fort where they were fired upon by some Indians and Regulars. They returned the fire. There was a hot fire for about 15 minutes. They run off and we retreated back a few rods and put up a Breast work. We lost 8 men and 6 wounded. 4 of Major Hobby's, 4 of Capt Mead's killed, Major Hobby and Capt. Mead wounded and 4 privates. In the evening they flung bombs at us and drove us out of our Breast work. We retreated back about a mile and put up another Breast work and tarried here till day.

Islandore, Sept. 10, Sunday.—There are orders for 25 men out of every company to go to Shambalee about 4 miles above St Johns. Our company was called out to see who were willing to go. The number turned out very soon. We cooked our victuals and carried 4 days allowance and clothes to shift ourselves once. About 4 of the clock in the afternoon we set out on our journey. As we came near the place where we had our first fight we discovered the enemy before they saw us, some on the shore and some on the Lake in Batteaux. We fired at those on the shore. They returned the fire—grape shot from their swivel boats and small arms from the shore. Our row gallies fired on their boats. The fire continued about 10 minutes very hot, then they ran off. We kept our ground till day. We found one Regular and two Indians dead. We suppose we killed some on the water, and wounded some, but not certain. We stripped the Regular and found a very fine gun and sword—the gun with two Barrels the neatest I ever saw, a fine watch some money, and very neatly dressed.

St. Johns, Sept 11.—Morning we returned back to Islandore very much fatigued and tired out.

Islandore, Sept. 12.—Very wet and cold for the season. Our allowance is only pork and flour which makes very hard living.

Islandore, Sept. 13.—We built a fashen (fascine) battery and placed two cannon in order to command the Lake that the enemy may not come upon us. Cold and uncomfortable weather for the season.

Islandore, Sept. 14.—Fitting up to go to St. Johns as quick as possible in order to take the Fort.

Islandore, Sept. 16.—Our Regiment is called out to see who will go by land and who by water. General Schuyler this morning set out for home Brigadier General Montgomery commands by land Col. Waterbury by water. Of our Regiment Capt. Douglas' and Capt Reads company's go by water. Orders is out for all to hold themselves in readiness to strike their tents to morrow morning at the Beat of drum. This day a party of our men went to Shambalee.

Islandore, Sept. 17, Sunday.—We have orders to strike our tents and pack up our baggage in order to march for Fort St. Johns. We all embarked about 11 of the clock. We came within about two miles and a half of the Fort, when the Land forces landed and marched forward one mile and encamped. We lay on the water till night. They fired cannon and Bomb shells at us. Our row gallies fired 45 cannon balls at them but no damage done.

St. Johns, Sept. 18.—Our land forces built a large breastwork around their encampment in order to lay seige against the Fort. Resolved to take the Fort or lose our lives.

St. Johns, Sept. 19.—They cut a road toward the Fort in order to draw their cannon. The Shambalee party took this day 12 waggon loads of Provision, Rum, Wine, & Ammunition, from the Regulars and received no damage from them. Towards night the Regulars came out upon the Shambalee party. They wounded 3 of our men and took 2 prisoners. Our men took some provisions and drove them to the Fort.

St. Johns, Sept. 20.—A number belonging to the water craft went to work with them on land—we cut a road and made bridges within half a mile of the Fort. They fired Bomb shells and cannon Balls more or less every day at us but they have done us no damage by it.

St. Johns, Sept. 22.—We went to building a fasheen Battery about 100 rods this side of the Fort. We carried them through the bushes very still undiscovered by the Regulars till just at night a boat came along the lake about 12 Rods from the shore. A party discovered them, crept down in the bushes by the side of the Lake till they came against us, when they fired on them. They all dropt in the boat. They soon fired on us from the Fort, grape shot, cannon balls, and Bomb-shells did rattle. General Montgomery very narrowly escaped, a Bomb shell fell within three feet of him but we received no damage from them this day.

St. Johns, Sept. 23.—They went to work at the Breast works. They fired on us and killed one man with a cannon ball through the body. The breast work is now about 4 feet high.

St. Johns, Sept. 24, Sunday.—A number of the water craft men went to work with those on the land at building a fasheen Battery about a half mile from the Fort in order to place two cannon to command the latter. They fired on us all day but no damage done.

St. Johns, Sept. 25.—We placed two mortars in our upper breast work and 2 cannon in the other Battery about 50 rods below. About 3 of the clock in the afternoon we began to play upon them. There was a very hot fire on both sides until night but I believe no great damage done.

St. Johns, Sept. 26.—It being very wet cold uncomfortable weather but little business done this day.

St. Johns, Sept. 27.—The storm continued till about 3 in the afternoon: then the fire began very hot on both sides till night. They killed one of our men with a Bomb shell and wounded one. What damage we did them is uncertain. Begins to storm rain again.

St. Johns, Sept. 28.—The storm continues, a cold wet uncomfortable day. But little firing this day.

St. Johns, Sept. 29.—The fire is very hot on both sides, both Bomb shells and cannon balls but little damage that I know.

St. Johns, Sept. 30.—Cold stormy weather. Firing on both sides but little damage done.

St. Johns, Oct. 1, Sunday.—The storm continues very cold. We went to work at Breast work round our encampment for fear of the Canadians and Indians. There is talk that 2000 of them are coming against us but hope it is nothing but camp news. But little firing this day.

St. Johns, Oct. 3.—Cold, stormy weather yet. 250 Canadians built a breast work the east side of the Lake about 100 Rods from the Fort. Firing on both sides every day but no great damage done.

St. Johns, Oct. 4.—About 10 of the clock the Regulars went across the Lake in

a floating Battery, which was begun for a sloop but never finished, in order to drive off the Canadians. They fired cannon at them about half an hour and then with small arms. They attempted to force our Breast work. There was a very hot fire on both sides about half an hour. The Canadians stood their ground well. The Regulars retreated back to their row galley and rowed back to the Fort. The Canadians received no damage except one man wounded. What damage the Regulars received is uncertain.

St. John, Oct. 5.—Last night the old scow came in from Ticonderoga. This day we have carried it to our Bomb Battery in order to play on the Fort. This day very pleasant.

St. Johns, Oct. 6.—We placed the old scow in the Bomb Battery in order to play on the Fort. This evening we flung 8 Bombs on the Fort. They flung 24 at our encampment. No damage done.

St. Johns, Oct. 9.—This evening about 50 bomb shells flung on both sides. No damage that I know of.

St. Johns, Oct. 11.—This evening about 40 Bomb shells on both sides. But little damage done except one man's thigh broke with a Bomb shell.

St. Johns, Oct. 12.—This day Seth Chase of Capt. Mead's Company died that was wounded yesterday. Nothing remarkable only very cold.

St. Johns, Oct. 14.—We opened a Battery on the east side of the Lake about 60 rods from the Fort where two twelve Pounders are placed and played on the Fort with all our cannon and mortars. The hottest fire this day that ever hath been done here. We flung some Bombs in the Fort; what damage done I know not.

St. Johns, Oct. 15, Sunday.—Last night Ezra Morehouse of Capt. Dimons Regiment died with sickness. One man killed at the east Battery. The most fire this day ever hath been in one day yet.

St. Johns, Oct. 16-19.—Three more cannon placed at the east Battery. Firing on both sides every day.

St. Johns, Oct. 20.—Last night about 8 o'clock the Regulars at Shambly Fort resigned themselves prisoners after two days seige, with one cannon, there being 80 men, 20 swivels, 50 barrels powder, and 500 stands of arms.

St. Johns, Oct. 21.—This day we sent a flag of truce to see if they would give liberty to bring the prisoners and baggage by the Fort at the Lake. They were immediately granted liberty and they were brought this day aboard of our sloop and schooner.

St. John, Oct. 22, Sunday.—They beat a parley at the Fort and sent a Flag of truce to see if our General would send in three women which are amongst our prisoners, they being officers wives, now in the Fort. The General immediately sent them in.

St. John, Oct. 23-24.—The prisoners set out for Hartford under the command of Col. Whiting. Firing more or less every day.

St. Johns, Oct. 25.—One of the Battalion of Yorkers killed with a cannon Ball in camp this day.

St. Johns, Oct. 27.—We moved our cannon and mortars from the gun and bomb battery the west side of the Lake to Headquarters in order to carry them to the north side of the Fort.

St. Johns, Oct. 28.—We packed up our baggage and marched four miles and encamped 2 miles above the Fort. This night we built a Fasheen Battery about 50 Rods north side of the Fort.

St. Johns, Oct. 29, Sunday.—The Regulars discovered our Battery. We guarded it with 100 men, I being one of the Guard. They flung upwards of 100 Bomb shells, some cannon and grape shot at us. Wounded one man, broke two guns. One Bomb shell broke within 4 feet of me which made me almost deaf. I believe there were 20 shells broke within two rods of me. This night we dragged four cannon and five mortars to this Breast work in order to play on the Fort.

St. Johns, Oct. 30.—But little firing this day. This night we played these cannon and mortars.

St. Johns, Nov. 1.—We opened our Battery about 9 o'clock. There was the hottest fire that hath been yet about six hours and they beat a parley and sent a flag of truce.

St. Johns, Nov. 2.—They sent a flag of truce out three times before the matter was settled. The business being settled about 7 o'clock they resigned themselves Prisoners. They are to march through the country with their own private property with the honors of war giving up the Fort and all the King's stores.

St. Johns, Nov. 3.—About 8 of the clock we marched into the Fort there being a large artillery, about 600 stands of arms, about 600 Prisoners.

St. Johns, Nov. 5, Sunday.—We have received orders to march to morrow to Montreal. The Prisoners marched for Hartford this day.

St. Johns, Nov. 6.—We marched 10 miles this day towards Montreal.

Laprairie, Nov. 7.—We marched 6 miles into Lapaine town and there pitched our tents. The weather being cold makes it very uncomfortable living in tents.

Lapaine, Nov. 10.—The snow is almost over shoes', a very cold, stormy day, which makes it very uncomfortable for poor soldiers who live in tents.

Lapaine, Nov. 11.—About 8 o'clock we struck our tents and marched about half a mile to the River St. Lawrence and embarked on board the Batteaux and rowed about six miles toward Montreal and landed on St. Paul's Island, about 3 miles from Montreal. This evening at the firing of a cannon Governor Carlton and all the Regulars embarked on board the shipping with all the King's stores and sailed down the River.

St. Paul's Island, Nov. 12, Sunday.—We embarked on board the Batteaux and rowed within one mile of town and landed and marched into the suburbs, and lodged in houses this night. The Canadians kept a guard round the walls of the city this night.

Montreal, Nov. 13.—We marched into town about 9 o'clock to the Barracks and cleaned them out in order to live in the same.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—Began to enlist soldiers to tarry the winter coming. Cold stormy weather.

Montreal, Nov. 16.—Fitting ourselves to return home. Orders to march to morrow very early.*

Montreal, Nov. 17.—We embarked on board the Batteaux and rowed across to Longgine and marched six miles to Lapaine, and lodged in houses this night. Extreme cold for the time of year.

Lapaine, Nov. 18.—Marched to St. Johns 18 miles, it being a very frozen time we marched through dry.

St. Johns, Nov. 19, Sunday.—All hands at work fitting to set sail to morrow morning. Ordered to embark at the firing of the morning gun.

* The effort to enlist men would seem to have failed.—EDITOR.

St. Johns, Nov. 20.—The wind being ahead so that we can not sail ; About sunset the wind turned to be fair but very little air stirring. All ordered to be aboard as we may be ready to set sail if the wind should rise. Cold winter weather. The ice is hard so that it will bear horses and carts.

St. Johns, Nov. 21.—The wind being fair we set sail about 9 o'clock. There being but very little wind we sailed only 15 miles to Islandore and lay aboard the sloop it being a very stormy, uncomfortable day.

Islandore, Nov. 22.—The wind being almost ahead we set sail and sailed about one mile. We made such poor way ahead we dropt anchor and lay this day on the cold Lake. It being a very stormy day lodged aboard this night.

Lake Champlain, Nov. 23.—The wind being ahead we towed the sloop about 3 miles. It being a stormy winter-like day the sloop's crew lodged aboard except myself and two more who lodged in a French House very comfortably.

Lake Champlain, Nov. 24.—The wind ahead we towed the sloop about 50 rods and dropt anchor. Again in the afternoon we towed about 4 miles and dropt anchor. All lay aboard the sloop this night.

Lake Champlain, Nov. 25.—The wind almost ahead and very calm. We only sailed about 10 miles: all lay aboard the sloop this night it being a very stormy night.

Lake Champlain, Nov. 26, Sunday.—Being a very cold snow storm the wind in the north we sailed about 60 miles to Crown Point, and dropt anchor and lodged at the Point this night.

Crown Point, Nov. 27.—Set sail before sunrise for Ticonderoga, it being very calm. We arrived at Ticonderoga about 3 o'clock in the afternoon it being 15 miles.

Ticonderoga, Nov. 28.—We drew three Batteaux 1 mile and a half by land into Lake George in order to cross the Lake to morrow in the morning.

Ticonderoga, Nov. 29.—We embarked on board the Batteaux this morning, the wind being strong ahead we rowed only 12 miles to Saberday Point, and lodged there this night on the cold ground, the snow being about six inches deep.

Lake George, Saberday Point, Nov. 30.—The wind being strong ahead with much difficulty we rowed 24 miles to Fort George. Lodged this night in the Barracks.

Fort George, Dec. 1.—Our baggage being brought in sleighs we marched 17 miles, two miles below Fort Edward, and lodged at Esquire Tuttle's.

Fort Edward, Dec. 2.—We marched 18 miles to Saratoga and lodged at Sandered Bemejess, it being a very wet night.

Saratoga, Dec. 3, Sunday.—The snow being gone we left our sleighs and got carts and marched 16 miles to the New City, it being a very muddy day.

New City, Dec. 4.—Marched 12 miles to Albany and loaded our baggage aboard the sloop in order to set sail to morrow morning.

Albany, Dec. 5.—The wind being strong ahead we lay this day in town waiting for the wind to turn in our favor.

Albany, Dec. 6.—The wind being near west we set sail about 9 o'clock.

SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

LIVINGSTON OF NEW YORK.

As a considerable amount of misconception exists in America concerning the Scottish genealogy of this old and historical New York family, the following facts collected by the writer during an exhaustive search into his family history may be found worthy of preservation in these pages.

The Rev. John Livingston, of Ancrum, the father of Robert, the first American emigrant of the name, and the founder of the New York Manor of Livingston gives the following too brief account of his ancestry in his well-known *autobiography*, of which some manuscript copies are still in existence, besides several printed editions. Of these, the Wodrow Society's MS. is the most correct. This was printed, after collation with some other manuscript copies, by this Society in 1845 in their series of *Select Biographies*, under the following lengthy title: *A Brief Historical Relation of The Life of Mr. John Livingstone, Minister of The Gospel Containing Several Observations of The Divine Goodness Manifested To Him In The Several Occurrences Thereof. Written By Himself, During His Banishment In Holland For The Cause of Christ. Imitanda Illorum Vita, Qui Christi Vitam Imitati Sunt.*

"My father," wrote this worthy minister, "was Mr. William Livingstone, first minister at Monyabroch [now Kilsyth], where he entered in the year 1600, and thereafter was transported about the year 1614 to be minister at Lanerk [Lanark], where he died in the year 1641, being sixty-five years old, his father was Mr. Alexander Livingstone, minister also at Monyabroch, who was in near relation to the House of Callendar, his father who was killed at Pinkie field, anno Christi 1547, being ane son of the Lord Livingston's, which house thereafter was dignified to be Earles of Linlithgow."

There is no reason that I know of to doubt the accuracy of any of the statements made by the Rev. John Livingston in his *autobiography*, for he was a most truthful and conscientious man in all his dealings, which steadfastness of conduct led ultimately to his banishment to Holland by the Scottish ministers of Charles II.; and wherever I have been able to check his narrative by comparing it with other authentic contemporary authorities, I have

invariably found him correct. It is, therefore, most unfortunate that he does not give the *Christian* name and fuller particulars concerning the parentage of his great-grandfather who fell at Pinkiecleuch, where, according to the ancient prophecy of Thomas the Rhymor,

“ There shall the lion lose the gylte,
And the libbards bear it clean away ;
At Pinkie cleuch there shall be spilt
Much gentil bluid that day.”

Some confusion has arisen here among writers on the Livingston genealogy by the fact that among those of “gentle blood” who fell on this “Black Saturday” in the annals of Scotland, was John, master of Livingston, the eldest son of Alexander, fifth Lord Livingston, who, however, left no heir, so that the title and family estates passed to his younger brother William on the death of their father some years later. This is, therefore, sufficient proof that this master of Livingston, who so gallantly fell at the head of his father’s retainers, could not have been the Rev. Alexander’s father as claimed by some genealogists. Though history has only recorded the death of one Livingston among the few referred to by name as having fallen on this fatal field, yet among the thousands of Scotchmen killed in this battle must have been several other Livingstons of gentle blood, who followed the eldest son of their chief to resist the English invaders. The head of their house, Alexander, the fifth Lord, as one of the guardians of the little Mary Queen of Scots, together with certain of his kinsmen and vassals, had been specially exempted by an order of the Privy Council from service in the field against the “ancient enemy,” and hence were fortunate enough to escape the dreadful slaughter on this occasion, where, according to an English eye witness, 13,000 Scots fell including “Lairds, sons, and other gentlemen, above twenty-six hundred.” Unfortunately, younger sons or vassals had little chance at this period of having their names recorded in the list of slain, and so it is impossible at this late date to ascertain the names and rank of the other Livingstons who must have fallen in this engagement.

So far the evidence at our disposal neither confirms nor contradicts the Rev. John Livingston’s assertion as to the manner of death and rank of his great-grandfather, but fortunately

there are sufficient authentic original proofs in existence to show that his grandfather, the Rev. Alexander, must have been closely connected with his chief. This important evidence was discovered by a valued Scottish friend of the writer some few years ago, when examining a collection of ancient Livingston charters preserved at Colzium House, Stirlingshire, one of the seats formerly belonging to the branch of Kilsyth. The deeds of interest to the Rev. John Livingston's descendants are thirteen in number, and relate to the Kirklands of Monyabroch, the ancient name of the parish of Kilsyth, and its first three ministers of the Reformed Faith, namely: (1) Rev. Alexander Livingston, A. D. 1560-1597; (2) Rev. William Livingston, A. D. 1599-1613; (3) Rev. Archibald Grahame, A. D. 1614-1636. The following brief particulars will give some idea of the value of these old charters and deeds.

1. Charter by "Alexander Levingstoun ecclesie parochialis de Monyabroch Glasguensis Diocesis Rector," with the consent of William, Lord Livingston, the patron of the said rectory, to William Livingston and Janet Makgowin, his spouse, "of all and whole the half of the lands of my glebe, etc., etc." Dated at Callendar House, March 15, 1560-[1]. Signed and sealed by William, Lord Livingston, and Alexander Livingston, parson of Monyabroch. Their seals rather dilapidated are still attached. Original in Latin.

2. Sasine thereupon, dated May 24, 1561. In this sasine the William Livingston to whom the above charter was granted, is designated "elder son of James Levingstoun in Burnsyde." Among the witnesses occur the names of William Livingston of Kilsyth and John Livingston in "Over Gawele." The bailiff, Thomas Auchinvoill, gave the above William Livingston and Janet, his spouse, sasine on the ground at 10 A. M., May 24, 1561.

3. Instrument recording that on May 8, 1596, William Livingston, of the Kirkland of Monyabroch, resigned the above lands into the hands of Mr. Alexander Livingston, the rector, as the superior, for a new infeftment in favour of Alexander Livingston, his (the resigner's) eldest surviving son, reserving his own life rent. Done on the lands at 4 P. M., one of the witnesses present being Sir William Livingston of Darnchester, Knight. Signed by Mr. Alexander Livingston "with my hand."

4. Precept of Clare Constat, granted by Mr. William Livingston, rector of the parish church of Monyabroch, in favour of Alexander Livingston as heir of his late father, William Livingston, in the said lands. Mr. William Livingston, "persone of Monyabcot," signs this deed, and appends his seal at Monyabroch upon June 8, 1607. Among the witnesses' names are Alexander Livingston, senior of Burnsyde, and Alexander Livingston, his son. The armorial seal of the Rev. William Livingston is in good preservation, red wax on white, Livingston and Callendar quarterly.

5. Sasine following thereupon, dated June 9, 1607.

6. Charter of sale by Alexander Livingston to John Livingston, lawful son of Mr. William Livingston, rector of Monyabroch, of said lands. Signed and sealed at Greifswald in Pomerania by "Alexander Levingstoun, son to umquhile William Livingstoun, [with] moin ayen hand," upon August 29, 1607. Witnesses, "Walter Erskyn, William Petrie, and John Millar, burgesses of Grippswald in Pomerania." Attestation of signature by "D. Petrus Dargatz Secretarius Gryphisunaldensis. Original in Latin; seal lost.

7. Similar deed, but written in the vernacular and executed on same date as No. 6. Small fragment of seal appended.

8. Similar as Nos. 6 and 7, written in Latin. Seal lost.

9. Sasine thereupon in favor of John Livingston, dated December 11, 1607.

10. A duplicate of No. 9.

11. Charter by "Magister Willelmus Levingstoun rector de Monyabrocht," confirming deed No. 6. Signed and sealed by the Rev. William Livingston at Monyabroch on January 23, 1609. Armorial seal, red wax, Livingston and Callendar quarterly, still attached.

12. Disposition by "Me Johnne Levingistoun sone lawfull to maister Williame Levingistoun sumtyme persoune of Monyabroche now minister at Lanercke," with the advice of his father, of the said lands, in favor of "the right honorable Sir Wm. Levingistoun of Kilsythe, knyt. ane of the Senatouris," etc., etc. This document is stated to be "written be James Campbell servitour to Williame Cunnyngame wrytter to his maties signett, we have subscryveit y^r pntes with o^r hand att Achinvoill (April

12, 1623) befor John Stark of Achinvoill, M. Archibald Grahame minister at Monyabrot, Jhone Cleland, and Alex^r Symervell servitours to the said Sir Wm.,” etc., etc. Being a minor at the date of this transaction it was subsequently confirmed by John Livingston on his obtaining his majority, when he added the following words to the deed in his own handwriting :

“ As also subscriyved be me the said Mr. Johne Levingstone (being now Major of Tuentie ane yeers compleat) at Lanark the xxvii day of Junii the yeer of God, Jaj vi^c Tuentie four yeeres [27 June 1624]. Befor thir witnesse, Archbald Hamilton of Halcraig Comisser of Lanark, Gedion Jak Bailive, Gaurm Blair of Braxfeild, and James Hamilton Comisser Clerk of Lanark q^{lk} last date and witnesse to my subscription ar writen w^t my awin hand.”

13. Bond by which Mr. Archibald Graham, “ expectant in Glasgow,” before presentation to the benefice of Monyabroch by the patron, “ ane nobill and potent erle Alexander erle of Linlithgow lord Levingstoune and Callender,” binds himself to ratify all leases, etc., made in his lordship's favor by his predecessors, “ Mr Wm Levingstoune last persone of Monyabroch or umquhile Mr Alex^r Levingstoune his father.” Dated at Linlithgow, October 24, 1614.

The first of these deeds is the most important, as it proves that the Rev. Alexander Livingston must have been one of the very earliest of the Reformed ministers who obtained presentations to benefices after the legal establishment of the Protestant religion in Scotland. For the Parliāment which substituted the new doctrines for those of the Catholic Church met in August, 1560, while by the above deed, executed at Callendar House on March 15 following, we find Alexander Livingston as “ rector of the parish church of Monyabroch,” with the consent of his patron and chief, William, sixth Lord Livingston, feuing * half his glebe to another William Livingston, apparently a near kinsman of the rector. He must, therefore, have been ordained minister some time previous to the execution of this document, though, unfortunately, the exact date of his presentation cannot now be ascertained. It may be as well to mention here that the patronage of the church of Monyabroch is of very ancient origin, and belonged originally to the Earls of Lennox, for it is

* A Scottish term of feudal origin, signifying that property in land is held of a superior on payment of a certain annual sum.

recorded as early in date as the year 1216, that on St. Lawrence Day in that year "Maldouen, Earl of Lennox, granted to Malcolm, son of Duncan, with his sister Ela, the lands of Glaswel, and a plough and a half in Kilsyth, with the patronage of the church of Monyabroch,"* which grant was confirmed by Alexander II. in the second year of his reign. It subsequently passed, with the lands of Kilsyth, to the Callendars of that Ilk, and from them to the Livingstons, through the marriage of Sir William Livingston, the founder of the Livingstons of Callendar, to the heiress of that attainted family. The chiefs of this House, the Lords Livingston of Callendar, retained the patronage in their hands, together with the "superiority" of the eastern barony of Kilsyth until the year 1620, when they were resigned by Alexander, seventh Lord Livingston and first Earl of Linlithgow, in favor of Sir William Livingston, of Kilsyth, the owner of the western barony. The patronage remained in the possession of Sir William's successors until the attainder of his namesake, the third Viscount of Kilsyth, in 1716, when it reverted to the Crown.† So that the patronage of this church was in the hands of the Livingston family for a period of rather over three centuries and a half.

Having thus shown that the living of Monyabroch was deemed of considerable importance, and hence only likely to be bestowed by its patron on someone having a strong claim upon him as head of the house of Callendar, the probability being near relationship, as the Livingstons were as clannish a family as any in Scotland, we will now direct our attention to the still stronger evidence in favor of this theory to be found in the armorial seal used by the Rev. Alexander Livingston when subscribing his consent to the earliest of these deeds. Though this seal is in a somewhat dilapidated condition from age, it is not too worn for the arms represented upon it not to be easily identified as those of Livingston and Callendar, quarterly. These arms are apparently unique in this respect, that the Livingston quarters contain only a *single* cinquefoil within the double tressure, instead of the usual number, namely, three, this distinction

* *Origines Parochiales Scotiae*, Vol. I, pp. 43, 44.

† Family charters, and Rev. Hen Scott's *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*, Vol. II, Part I.

evidently being intended to denote cadency, and rarely occurs in Scottish heraldry. Mr. Seton, an authority on this subject, who had, however, not been aware of the existence of this seal, in his valuable work, *The Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland*, thus refers to this unusual mark of cadency:

"The practice of altering the *number* of charges, either by way of diminution or increase, prevails to some extent among the French and other Continental nations, but is of very rare occurrence in Scottish Heraldry. In his *Jurisprudentia Heroica*, Christyn mentions the bearings of the House of Clermont Tallart, in Dauphiny, viz., two silver keys, in saltire, on a red field, adding that the family of Chatto, as a cadet, carried only a *single key*, in bend. On the other hand, according to Pont, the Scottish family of Sydserf, originally from France, carried argent, a fleur-de-lis, azure; while Sydserf of Ruchlaw appears from the Lyon Register, to bear *three* of these charges on a similar field. In like manner, the ancient arms of the Turnbulls of Bedrule, and also of Minto, consisted of a single bull's head, erased, sable; but 'of late,' to use the language of Nisbet, 'those of this name multiply the heads to *three*.'"^{*}

This unique mark of cadency, as far as the Livingston family arms are concerned, taken in conjunction with its extreme rarity in Scotland, evidently points to the conclusion that this particular seal was cut in France. This supposition is apparently confirmed by a remarkable similarity in the spelling of the family surname on both the seals attached to the deed of March 15, 1560-[1], namely, those of William Lord Livingston and the Rev. Alexander Livingston, which is spelt in accordance with the French fashion, "Levestoun" or "Levistoun," instead of in the usual Scottish style of that date, "Levingstoun." Now, Lord Livingston's sister Mary, one of the celebrated quartette of "Queen Maries," who spent many years in France as maid of honor to Mary, Queen of Scots, was accustomed to write her name thus; and, as it is *only* on the seals of the above two members of the numerous Livingston family that I have seen it so spelt, it is, therefore, highly probable that the Rev. Alexander Livingston had also accompanied his namesake and chief, the lately deceased Alexander, fifth Lord Livingston, one of the guardians of the young queen, to France in 1548, the year after Pinkie fight; and that the above seals were the work of some French engraver.

It must be also borne in mind that at this period the right to bear coat-armor was jealously guarded, and the fact that the

^{*} Seton's *Scottish Heraldry*, pp. 100, 101.

Rev. Alexander Livingston's seal was appended to the deed with the sanction of, and in the presence of, his chief is sufficient proof of his title to bear the family arms. This is clearly demonstrated from the attesting clause, which runs as follows:

"In cujusrei testimonium presentibus manu mea subscriptis sigillum meum proprium unacum sigillo et subscriptione manuali dicti nobilis et potentis domini Will'mi Domini Levingston de Callander patroni dicte mee rectorie in signum expressum sui consensus et assensus ad premissa est appensum."*

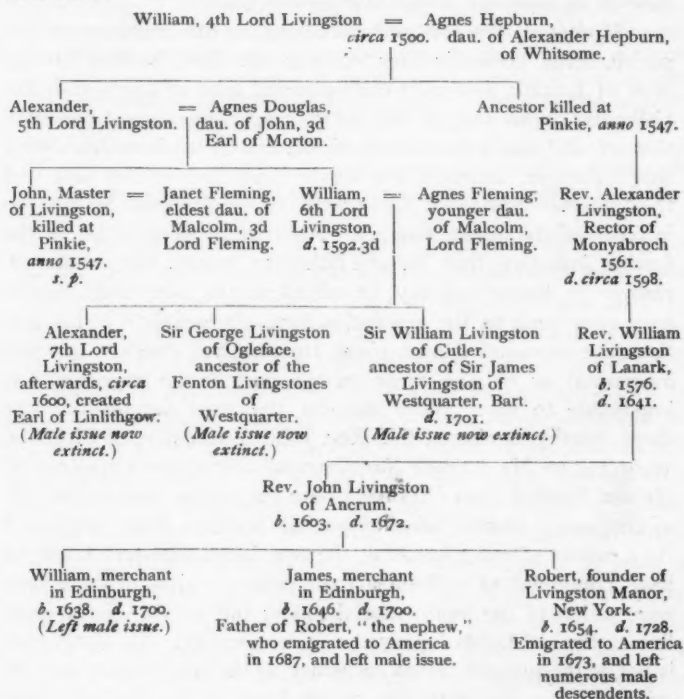
Moreover, his son and successor in the ministry of this parish, better known in after years as the Rev. William Livingston, of Lanark, also used the quartered arms of Livingston and Callendar on his seal, of which two specimens in good preservation are still attached to deeds Nos. 4 and 11 in above list. With this difference, however, the single cinquefoil in the first and third quarters (those for Livingston) being dropped by the son in favor of the usual number. Another proof may be of the foreign influence that led the father to reduce the number of charges to denote cadency, as otherwise the son would hardly have gone back to the regulation *three* cinquefoils. In his case these are surrounded by a *single* tressure, but whether this was intentional or only an error on the part of the engraver it is impossible to say. While *his* son, the most famous of these three worthy ministers, the Rev. John Livingston, of Ancrum, according to Mr. Laing's *Supplemental Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals* (No. 649), bore the family arms on his seal as customary, namely, three cinquefoils within a *double* tressure.† As a matter of strict heraldry, the two latter ministers ought to have continued to difference their paternal arms to show they were cadets of the house of Callendar; but as the direct male line of the old Lords Livingston is now extinct this distinction is not at the present day so necessary, as the line of male descent evidently now lies with the descendants of the first reformed rector of Monyabroch, though this need not infer that the head of this family is now to be found in America, as there may still

* Translation of attesting clause: "In witness whereof to these presents subscribed with my hand my proper seal is appended together with the seal and manual subscription of the said noble and potent lord, William, Lord Livingston of Callendar patron of the said rectory in express sign of his consent and assent to the premises."

† Mr. Laing says the original of this seal is in the possession of the Marquess of Lothian.

exist in Scotland descendants in the male line *senior* to the founder of the manor of Livingston, or of his nephew Robert, a son of his elder brother James, who also settled in New York during his better-known uncle's lifetime.

The sketch pedigree below gives what is probably the correct position in the family tree of the unknown ancestor who fell at Pinkie:



EDWIN BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, F. R. S.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION AND "INDEPENDENCE HALL."



The Councils of the City of Philadelphia have granted to the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution the use of the chambers in Independence Hall used by them. The unanimity and despatch with which this was done, and the promptness with which Mayor Stuart signed the ordinance furnish the most gratifying assurance of the public esteem in which this Society is deservedly held.

It is now composed of upwards of nine hundred members, and includes leading and prominent citizens throughout the State. After April 4, 1895, the old State House building will be devoted exclusively to patriotic and historical purposes, commemorative of the events which transpired there during the memorable period between 1775 and 1783, and particularly the most notable event in our history, the Declaration of Independence. This old landmark is therefore to stand forth hereafter, and for all time, as the most conspicuous object in American history, and the selection of this Society to occupy what was originally the hall covering the entire second story of the building gives to the Sons of the Revolution a semi-official character which will afford not only the local society, but the General Society, and its sister societies in other States, greater opportunities for the furtherance of the objects for which the Society was organized. It is understood that the Society will take possession in April immediately after the vacation of these rooms by the City Councils, and that measures will at once be taken to restore the hall to its original condition, and make it the centre of interest to all patriotic American citizens and the depository from time to time of such objects of historical interest as will tend to keep fresh in the memory of the people the men who achieved our independence, and the notable events of that period. No better organization could have been selected for this work than the Sons of the Revolution. They will prove to the city a valuable and efficient aid in carrying out the objects to which the city is about to dedicate this building, and Councils have shown their wisdom



HEADQUARTERS OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

in entrusting them with this important and responsible duty. The old State House building will then consist of but three rooms, and its spacious hall and stairway, viz., the room in which the Continental Congress held its sessions, which now contains the old "Liberty bell," the room opposite, across the hall, which is now used as a museum of historical objects, and the hall of the Sons of the Revolution which occupies the entire second floor. The Sons of the Revolution are to be sincerely congratulated upon this signal recognition of their Society, and it is to be hoped that they will have the support and encouragement of all patriotic societies throughout the country in the performance of the duties which now devolve upon them. We are sure, from our knowledge of this Society, and its membership, that it will not be found wanting in either its appreciation or its discharge of this responsible trust. The annual meeting of the State Society will be held in its new hall in April next.

AUTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

THE LITERATURE OF AUTOGRAPHY.

"A BOX OF AUTOGRAPHS" (*Scribner's Magazine*, IX., 213), by Richard Henry Stoddard, is a chatty article, illustrated with fac-similes of handwriting of many authors. Mr. Stoddard confesses to a liking for autographs of authors whom he admired, which he feared at one time would become a passion; that it was an expensive taste he soon learned and by necessity was weaned from it. His article is interesting in that he tells how he came by his first autographs—Ingraham, Willis, Griswold and Hawthorne—and how the possession of these created a taste for collecting. He did not value A. L. S. because it was "rare" or "scarce"—sentiment was the charm for him, who could find in a Box of Autographs memories invisible to every eye but his—still potent enough to fill the eye with tears, memories of the days when the autographs first came into his hands; memories of the living and the dead. How could he but write: "The gradual accumulation of treasures like these has been a source of satisfaction to me. It heightened my interest in the dead authors, brightened my recollection of living ones and gave pleasure to some friends?"

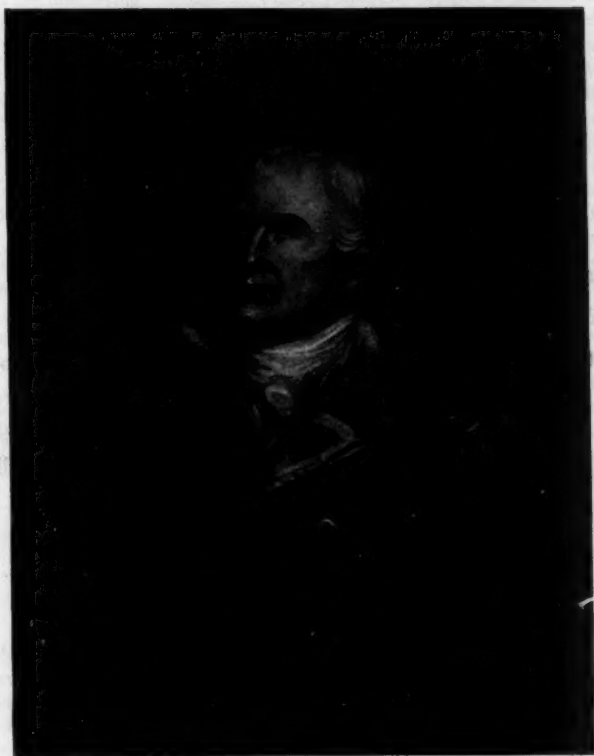
An article "On Autographs," by I. A. Taylor, appeared in May, 1891, in *Longman's Magazine*. The writer thought there should be some poet to do for the heroes and the notorious whose mementos lie in those literary cemeteries in which the autograph collector buries his possessions, as did Gray in his "Elegy," when he commemorated the *memento mori* in the country churchyard. The writer bewails that the squalid and rapacious character which too often belongs to the collector of autographs has obscured the picturesque aspect of his pursuit. "Autograph Letters For Sale" intruded ideas into his mind which desecrated the resting-places of these relics, and transformed them into the precincts of the old junk shop.

"To those who look below a great part of the strange humor of life's relations is epitomized in these motley assortments, where the *dramatis personæ* are represented, each by his own signature, in fragmentary moods of grief or jesting, of anger or hate or love—moods deep and light, serious and volatile, where are found records of tears long forgotten by the mourner, of wrongs unrighted, forgotten by their champions, of jests from which the laughter has faded, and anecdotes robbed by time of their point or edge."

"A collection of manuscript letters bound together is a heterogenous procession in regular order, or, more properly speaking, in no order at all, excepting that of the alphabet; no precedence is here given, none demanded; all mingle together, the comparatively insignificant and the illustrious. Not in real life could the irony of fate or of chance be demonstrated with more completeness than here, or men and women more opposite in views, in character, in opinions and lines of life and interest jostle and press one another in the throng. Here the sinner and the saint lie side by side in a tranquility as unbroken as where the grass is green over their

God God! is it possible that such an idea could arise in the brain
of a man of honor? I am sorry you should imagine I have so
little regard for my own reputation, as to listen to such dishonorable
proposals: would you wish to have that man, who you have honored
with your friendship, play the Traitor? surely not, you say, by
quitting this country, for a short time? I might avoid disagreeable
conversations, and might return at my own leisure, and take
possession of my Estates for myself and family, but you have
forgot to tell me, how I am to get rid of the feelings of an injured,
honest heart, and what to hide myself from myself! could I be
guilty of so much baseness, I should hate myself & shun
mankind: this would be a fatal exchange from ^{my} present situation
with any easy and approved conscience of having done my duty,
and conducted myself as a man of honor.

My Lord, I am sorry to observe that if your
friendship much abated, or you would not endeavour to prevail



MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM MOULTRIE.

WILLIAM MOULTRIE, AMERICAN PATRIOT.

Born in England, 1731.

Died in Charleston, S. C., 1805.

Captain South Carolina Militia, 1761; Colonel Second South Carolina Regiment, 1775; Member Continental Congress, 1775; Brigadier-General, 1776; Prisoner of War, 1780-1782; Major-General, 1782; Governor of South Carolina, 1785 and 1794.

contiguous graves; here the polemical disputants have signed a truce, the man of science and the theologian have ceased to wrangle and rivals in politics and arts find an amicable meeting-ground."

IN the *Cornhill Magazine*, Vol. XVI, p. 495, is an entertaining article on rare, valuable autographs. It tells of the autographic treasures in the British Museum—those of kings, queens and potentates generally, of men prominent in all walks of life. The writer gives some quotations of prices which are interesting: A letter of Prince Rupert to Charles I. sold in 1855 for 13 guineas; a letter of Cromwell to Rev. Mr. Cotton at Boston sold in 1854 to an American for £36; a letter of Charles I. to Marquis of Ormond, £71; a letter of Lord Stafford whilst in the Tower, £40.10. He tells of the autographs in the library at Windsor, and of the rich collection of valuable autographs in books belonging to the British Museum. In a sale of duplicate books the Museum unwittingly and unknowingly sold Henry VIII.'s copy of the book that won for him the title of Defender of the Faith, with his autograph corrections, and also a copy of the works of Julian, with autograph notes by James I. The Museum bought in 1829 for £267.15 a German Bible which belonged to Luther, with his autograph in it, subsequently said to have been a forgery. It owns the letter of the celebrated John Wesley, saying: "I still think when the Methodists leave the Church of England God will leave them." "There are few things in literary history more remarkable than the fact that relics of the handwriting of so voluminous an author as Shakespeare are so rare. There does not appear to be more than four or six that are undoubtedly genuine." These are his three signatures to his will; a signed mortgage deed, owned by the British Museum, costing 300 guineas; an autograph in a small 8vo. Aldine edition of Ovid's "Metamorphoses" (1502), owned by the Bodleian Library, bought for £9 in 1805. The libraries at Cambridge are rich in autographs of well-known authors, and so is the Soame Museum. The writer gives prices paid for some of the original manuscript of Sir Walter Scott: "Peveril of the Peak," £50; part of "Kenilworth," £41; "Anne of Grierstein," 121 guineas; parts of "Ivanhoe" and "Waverley," 130 guineas; "Marmion," 191 guineas; "Lady of the Lake," 264 guineas; "Rokeby," 130 guineas; "Lord of the Isles," 101 guineas. The manuscript of Gray's "Elegy" sold for £130 in 1854. Such large sums for manuscripts attracted the attention of expert counterfeiters, as it seemed to be a good field to work, and soon a number of forgeries were perpetrated. In 1852 forty-seven forged autograph letters of Lord Byron were sold for £120; letters of Shelly were forged and also sold at a high figure. The forgeries of Simonides, of Syrene, are now almost historical. He manufactured and disposed at different places everything of a curious nature from a manuscript of Homer and books of the Bible to letters of Napoleon, besides hieroglyphics, cuneiform inscriptions and brick tablets. He was very successful in selling his forgeries in England, but the British Museum and the Bodleian claim they bought none.

CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.



The Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened, February 19, in the Church of Our Father, Washington, D. C. The meetings, as a whole, were very harmonious and orderly, quite in distinction to the sessions of last winter, when the majority of the members rose to quite a House-of-Representatives pitch of disorder and excitement over questions of parliamentary procedure. The church was crowded every day with delegates and spectators. It was quite an imposing gathering as viewed from any part of the house. It cannot be denied that taken collectively the Daughters are a fine looking body of women, well dressed and prosperous looking, and most of them of dignified and commanding carriage. The colored badges of the various classes of members and committee-women brightened up the assembly, and the members of the national board, who were distinguished by their jeweled badges and pins, had adopted a new fashion of wearing these decorations pendant from a white and blue ribbon around the neck.

On the platform were the general officers and the retired general officers, while the galleries were almost filled with members of the Society who were not delegates. Two noticeable decorations of "Madam President's" table were the gavel and the liberty bell, an exact imitation in miniature of the famous Columbian liberty bell, for which many valuable Revolutionary relics were sacrificed in forming the alloy for the bell metal. The gavel has become identified with the deliberations of the congress. It is a silver-bound mallet, made of wood from the wainscoting of the room where the conspiracy was formulated for burning the British schooner *Gaspee*. It was the gift to the Convention in 1893 of Mrs. Joshua Wilbourn, of Bristol, Rhode Island.

FIRST DAY, FEBRUARY 19.

In the absence of Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, the president-general of the Society, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, was chosen to fill the chair. Mrs. Lockwood called the meeting to order, expressing her deep grief at the family affliction which prevented Mrs. Stevenson from being with the Society in her official position. Mrs. E. T. Bullock, the chaplain-general, then offered a brief prayer for the divine blessing on the deliberations of the congress, and at the close the whole house joined heartily in the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." From the enthusiasm with which all joined in the song it seems that the search of the organization for a new national anthem was a somewhat superfluous proceeding, and, as Mrs. Wilbourn later in the afternoon announced, when rendering the report

of the committee on this search, a true national hymn was a birth, not a production, so the search might well be left to time and Providence.

Mr. Louis C. Elson delivered a lecture in Philadelphia, July 4, his subject being: "Development of Our National Music." The lecture was illustrated by original editions of famous songs. Mr. Elson said: "Sorrow is the mother of national music. It often springs into existence amid the throes and agonies of carnage and battle, and those songs which speak of the life and sometimes of the death of a nation, have frequently a power inconceivable to those who do not know that the entire nation is speaking in the tones. In one sense all songs of the people may be considered national music, but generally the term is applied to those which speak of patriotism and love of country."

Beginning with music in America, Mr. Elson stated that Yankee Doodle was the commencement and the end of the Revolutionary War; that it was played by the British troops when marching out to Lexington, which may justly be called the beginning of the Revolution, and it was played at the surrender of Cornwallis by the American bands. It was originally sung in derision of the New England troops in the Canadian war of 1755. During the early days of the Revolution the English troops sang it in contempt of the population of that city, giving stanzas as follows:

Yankee Doodle came to town
For to buy a firelock
We will tar and feather him
And so we will John Hancock.

"In Europe at present 'Hail Columbia' is accepted as our national anthem." The first edition of "Hail Columbia" was used by Mr. Elson in illustrating the crude harmonies with which this song was born. It came into existence in Philadelphia, and was first sung by an actor named Fox at a benefit in a theatre of this city. The origin of the "Star Spangled Banner" from an English drinking song, composed about 1770 by Dr. Arnold, was shown and the work was sung with its original Bacchanalian words. (We give herewith a fac-simile of Key's National Anthem.)

"Yet the true American national anthem remains to be composed and written. We are now a cosmopolitan nation and our future national hymn must express the feelings of many races. Let us pray that it may not be born amid carnage and agony, as so many others have been."

The Star-spangled Banner

O! say, can ye see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd by the twilight's gleaming,
Those bright stars & broad stripes, through the clouds of the fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming
And the rockets & glare, the loud bursting in air
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there
O! say does that Star-spangled banner yet alone
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave?

Co. that shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep
As it fitfully blows, half-conceals, half-discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream.
Tis the Star-spangled banner, O! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave

And where is that host that so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war & the battle's confusion
A home & a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution
No refuge could save the hireling & glave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave
And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave

O! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd homes & the war's desolation
Blest with vict'ry & peace may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the power that hath made & preserved us a nation
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto - In God is our trust
And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Washington,
Oct 21 - 40

T. Key

Mrs. Stevenson's address to the congress was read, in her absence, by Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, State regent of Illinois. It began with a short reference to the history of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and followed with the official suggestions that her two years of office as president-general had made most apparent.

In her address Mrs. Stevenson in part said:

Ladies of the Fourth Continental Congress: "Patriotism," says Bishop Ireland, "is love of country and loyalty to its life and weal. Love, tender and strong—tender as the love of son for mother, strong as the pillars of death, loyalty, genuine and disinterested, shrinking from no sacrifice, seeking no reward save the country's honor and the country's triumph."

If such is patriotism, no wonder then that little more than four years ago the heart of American woman was stirred to its tenderest depths by that tidal wave of patriotic emotion which swept from the westward to the limits of the eastern coast. It was from the sons of Revolutionary sires, who had cast their lot upon the Pacific slope, that the first inspiration came. The no less loyal sons of the Atlantic seaboard were quick to respond, and State organizations, as well as local chapters of Sons of the American Revolution, were soon started.

The daughters of these same valiant fathers rapped long and loud at the door of their brothers for admittance into the charmed and sacred portal. Sometimes it seemed as if their plea for recognition would be answered, but in the end the door was firmly closed and the latchstring withdrawn. This only added fuel to the flame. The air was full of this new-born interest. Women chatted at the fireside and around the festive board, doing and undoing, in a thoroughly feminine way, all suggestions looking to a solution of this absorbing topic. The neglected and at times uncertain graves of honored but forgotten heroes called with a voice that would not down for reclaim, and mouldering walls, crumbling buildings, and sacred heirlooms joined in the loud chorus.

However, on the morning of the 13th day of July, 1890, an article in the *Washington Post* appeared, headed "Hannah Arnett's Faith." It was a review of a little Revolutionary article that was written by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, now the editor of the *American Magazine*, the official organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The story of the simple courage and the sublime faith that compelled the acquiescence of Hannah Arnett's husband and others to maintain at the risk of life the honor of the cause they had espoused, was read with quiet but thoughtful interest. The result was a very firm adjustment of the feminine thinking-cap, which has not yet been removed. This article attracted the attention of William O. McDowell, the great-great-grandson of Mrs. Arnett. He, with the earnest co-operation of Mrs. Washington Bull, rendered possible the formation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

After making at length suggestions relative to the internal management of the Society, with some important changes that were needed in the constitution, Mrs. Stevenson proceeded as follows:

It is to be regretted that the Committee of the University of the United States has not been called, the bill now pending in Congress relative to that institution not having become a law. I trust, however, that in the future this committee may not be abandoned. It will be of great importance in obtaining admittance to the university of the Daughters of the American Revolution when Congress takes time to recognize its claims.

It is not possible to emphasize too strongly the need of a memorial building in this city for the use of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The need of such a

building was forcibly presented by your beloved president-general, Mrs. Harrison, and again most beautifully urged by Mrs. Cabell. I cannot, therefore, refrain from adding a word of genuine exhortation.

We trust we have now laid the foundation of this monument erected by women, of women, for women. In the glowing words of Webster, "We have begun the work. We trust that it will be prosecuted, and that, springing from a broad foundation, rising in solidity and grandeur, it may remain, so long as Heaven permits the work of man to last, a fitting monument both of the events in memory of which it was raised and the gratitude of those who raised it."

In closing her address Mrs. Stevenson referred to the general work of the Society, saying:

In this undertaking, ladies, you have already builded wiser than you knew. We know how, day by day and year by year, the youth of this country is molded in its religious, political, and social convictions by the views and standpoint taken at home upon those subjects. It is unreasonable to suppose that the sons and daughters gathered daily around your board are unconscious, are unimpressed by your pronounced views as to love of country and reverence for its traditions. With mothers imbued anew with the heaven-born spirit of patriotism, can daughters be less faithful to home and country? By your words and example fitly spoken you are rearing a race of patriots who shall claim this land for their own, and in no uncertain tones state, "We are Americans."

In bidding you a last farewell, I desire to express in earnest terms to you my appreciation of the forbearance and courtesy of the ladies with whom I have been associated in the national board. My only regret is that in the two years I have had the honor to be your presiding officer, I have been unable to execute many cherished plans for the advancement of the cause now grown very dear to my heart. Let us extend our ideas over the whole of the vast field in which we are called to act. Let our object be our country, our whole country, and by the blessings of God may that country become a vast and splendid monument of wisdom, of peace, and of liberty on which the world may gaze in admiration forever.

At the close of Mrs. Stevenson's address several ladies arose at the same time and moved the adoption of resolutions of thanks for the past services of their president-general, and of condolence for the recent loss she had suffered in the death of her daughter. A composite resolution, embodying all the above suggestions, was finally adopted, and a brief statement ordered to be telegraphed Mrs. Stevenson, while the formal resolutions were engrossed and forwarded later.

The reply to Mrs. Stevenson's address was made in earnest spirit by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, regent of the Old Concord Chapter, of Rhode Island, who suggested the propriety of forming a junior order of the Children of the American Revolution, from whom the parent organizations of the Sons and Daughters might be recruited. This met with general approval and hearty applause.

After the adjournment for luncheon Mrs. Augusta D. Geer, vice-president-general, read her annual report, from which some idea of the scope of the organization may be gained:

The membership, which last year was but 4711, has been increased by 3651. While last year there were regents for but sixteen States, there are this year already regents for forty-five. Regents have been appointed, and are simply waiting acceptance for North Dakota and Utah. Negotiations are pending for the appointment of regents

in Idaho and Nevada, and as soon as a letter can reach Alaska there is a lady there who is waiting to receive her appointment as the regent of that Territory. By next May or June I feel confident that I shall be able to report the organization of State chapters and regents appointed for every State and Territory in the Union.

The report of the recording secretary-general, Mrs. Agnes Martin Burnett, went deeper into the details of the State organizations. Miss Mary Desha, the corresponding secretary-general, in her report showed a vast amount of correspondence and clerical labor.

The report of the four registrars-general—Miss Fedora L. Wilbour, Mrs. Mary Lee Mann, Miss Anna S. Mallett and Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan—were then submitted. They were chiefly technical.

The report of the treasurer-general, Mrs. Miranda Tulloch, showed receipts of \$18,977.57 for the year, with a balance after all expenditures of \$7491.69.

One of the most interesting reports was that of the historian-general, Mrs. Lucia E. Blount. Some of the stories collected by her were pathetic and some humorous, and all would make interesting reading in this magazine.

Dr. Anita Newcombe McGee, the surgeon-general of the Society, submitted the first report that had ever emanated from any incumbent in her office. Mrs. McGee said that she had worked very hard to find some excuse for the existence of the office into which she had been legislated, and had at last found it in the office of emergency physician to the congress assembled.

Reports were submitted by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood and Miss Lillian Lockwood on the condition of the Society's official organ, the *American Monthly Magazine*. This publication, while serving its purpose excellently, was shown to cost the Society on an average of \$150 per month over receipts from subscribers and advertisers, and was a very expensive foible. It would be much better if this wasted money was saved for a memorial hall for the use of the Society in Washington, which was touched upon in a report by Mrs. Henry M. Shepard. Two plans were presented by the committee for raising the necessary money. It was stated that for the purchase of ground and the erection or remodeling of a suitable building, at least \$150,000 would be required. This could be raised by the formation of a stock company, the stock to be floated in ten-dollar shares among the Society's membership, or else a subscription of twenty-five cents a week throughout the Society in two years would net something like \$220,000.

The report of the Committee on a National Anthem reported against all the well-known airs, and all but recommended one entitled "Our Western Land;" words by Miss Caroline Haggard, of Rhode Island, and music by Mrs. J. B. Peet, of Buffalo. Final arrangements were made for the last payment on Mrs. Harrison's portrait for the White House by appropriating money from the treasury of the National Society, all the other money having been raised by private subscription.

SECOND DAY, FEBRUARY 20.

The morning session commenced by electing Mrs. F. W. Dickins, of

Washington city, presiding officer. The religious services were conducted by Mrs. Tulloch, of Washington. The first question to come up was of elections. After a spirited debate, it was settled that the nominations should go over till the third day. There are two opinions in the Society as to the choice of a national executive. One of these springs from the local pride of a strong State organization. The other upholds the custom that has so far been followed in the choice of the president-general, namely to choose some woman of unexceptionable American lineage who lives in Washington. One of the strongest candidates for the position from among the State regents was Mrs. N. B. Hogg, of Pennsylvania. Among the other possibilities from the ranks of the State officers was Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, of New York, one of the present vice-presidents-general. The Washington candidate was Mrs. John W. Foster, wife of the ex Secretary of State. The result of a general canvass of the Society, in the evening of the first day, showed seventeen States to be pledged for Mrs. Foster, three for Mrs. Hogg, and fifteen or more not definitely committed.

The congress then went into committee of the whole, with Mrs. Jewett, of Illinois, in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the reports of the general officers before finally accepting them. There was considerable debate and voting upon a recommendation in Miss Desha's report relative to allowing a certain amount each year to the State regents for postage and stationery. An hour was consumed over this, and when order was restored the matter was settled by an order for the Corresponding Secretary to furnish stationery to State regents on demand, and for the Treasurer to ho or regularly made demands for postage. The subject of the memorial hall was next hotly debated, and an adjournment was taken for luncheon.

At afternoon session State regents' reports were called for. It was a lengthy proceeding, but revealed only the details of the general progress that was shown in the reports of the national officers. The banner State was Connecticut, whose report, presented by Mrs. Randolph Keim, the State regent, showed a total membership of 2000. An interesting point in the reports of the State regents showed a tendency in some quarters to turn the Society into a limited aristocracy, in which present social position should play as important a part as ancestry. This sentiment was most plainly put in the report of Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan, State regent of Georgia. Another evidence of the same spirit was shown in the report of Mrs. Virginia Knox Maddox, State regent of California.

In spite of the many social attractions the Daughters reassembled at 8 o'clock to hear a number of the national hymns sung that had been presented for adoption. The affair was in the nature of a musicale, which had been arranged by Helene Carter Maigille and Mrs. Slocomb, of the Connecticut delegation, in co-operation with Mrs. Wilbour, the chairman of the standing committee on the National Hymn. The Marine Band was present and played the accompaniment of the numbers which had been orchestrated, while the other anthems, of which only the score had been presented, were given with organ or piano accompaniment. While some

of the numbers were very good compositions, it can hardly be said that any evidenced the descent of the afflatus that characterizes the "Marsel-laise" and "God Save the Queen." Of the anthems sung were Ella A. Fanning's, music by J. Herbert George, and Donald Fletcher's, music by John H. Glover.

THIRD DAY, FEBRUARY 21.

The morning's session of the convention opened with prayer and singing of one verse of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the hymn "Our Western Land," dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution by its author, Miss Caroline Haggard, of Rhode Island. Mrs. A. G. Brackett was elected presiding officer, and held the gavel with a firm hand.

The election of a president-general was then gone into. The speeches made by the ladies in seconding the nomination of national officers were in all cases really graceful tributes that spoke well for the powers of feminine oratory.

There was something of a surprise in the congress when Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, who was one of the candidates for president-general, withdrew from the contest, and in a very pleasant speech declined to compete for the honor on the score of increasing years and conflicting responsibilities, at the same time throwing the support of her delegation to Mrs. John W. Foster.

The election then proceeded by ballot, Mrs. John W. Foster and Mrs. N. B. Hogg being in nomination, the delegations rising by States and depositing their ballots in baskets handed by the ushers. There was considerable cheering and hand clapping as the delegations of New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and the other larger States arose.

When all the ballots were being counted for the president-general nominations were opened for vice-president-general-in-charge. Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnston, of Washington, was nominated, and seconded at once by several delegates. Several other names were proposed, but all the nominees declined with thanks, and, on motion of Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, Mrs. Johnston's election was carried by acclamation.

The opening of the afternoon session was marked by a pleasant incident. Mrs. Wilbour appeared on the platform, when the chair called the house to order, with a great sheaf of Easter lilies in her arms. "I wish, in the name of the ladies of this congress," said she, "to present this as a small token of regard to Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, in appreciation of her noble conduct of this morning." This referred to Mrs. Pryor's withdrawal in favor of Mrs. Foster, and was greeted with loud applause by the congress. Mrs. Pryor appeared on the platform, and, receiving the flowers, bowed her acknowledgments to the house.

The presiding officer then read the result of the morning ballot for president-general. Mrs. Foster's vote was 175, and Mrs. Hogg's 81. The result was received with cheers, and Mrs. Hogg at once arose and said, "I wish to extend my sincere congratulations to our honored president-general-elect, and to tender her the hearty allegiance of Pennsylvania." This generous piece of courtesy was also cheered.

On further motion of Mrs. Hogg the election was made unanimous,

and the congress arose in a body, and cheered when the Secretary cast the ballot for Mrs. Foster.

The President appointed a committee to notify Mrs. Foster of her election, as follows: Mrs. Wilbour, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Avery, of Ohio; Mrs. Keim, of Connecticut; Mrs. Henry, of Washington; Mrs. Hamilton, of New York; Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Pryor, of New York.

The congress then proceeded to the election of vice-president-general. This was a lengthy piece of business, and aroused a good deal of enthusiasm, as well as feeling. With nearly fifty States, all eager for representation, and only twenty offices to be filled, it was not strange that the clamor of the State partisans rose to a high pitch. Somewhat out of order and unprecedented, Mrs. McLain, of New York, moved the election, by acclamation, for one vice president-general, Mrs. Doremus, of New York, an indefatigable worker for the Daughters of the American Revolution. The congress followed the lead of Mrs. McLain and elected Mrs. Doremus that way.

There were forty-one names in all for the position of the twenty vice-presidents, and it was a long, toilsome job collecting the ballots. When this was finally done, four tellers were appointed to count them, and the congress proceeded with the election of the other officers. Counting the ballots continued till 11 o'clock at night without completing the work. It was evident from the results reached, however, that only a few of the candidates received ballots sufficient to elect.

All the other elections were lively, from two to four candidates being nominated for each one, and, since a majority of all votes cast was necessary to elect, several of the officers had to be balloted for a second time. The enthusiasm continued, however, and there was vigorous cheering up to the last over the success of each candidate.

The result was as follows: Recording secretary-general, Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan; corresponding secretary-general, Mrs. William E. Earle, South Carolina; registrars-general, Mrs. Agnes Martin Burnett, New York, and Mrs. Commodore Hichborn, District of Columbia; treasurer-general, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Massachusetts; surgeon-general, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, District of Columbia; historian-general, Mrs. Henry Gannett, District of Columbia; chaplain-general, Mrs. Harry Heth, Virginia—all at present residents of Washington city.

Pending the counting of the ballots, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop spoke upon question of "Patriotism," and, as she left the platform, Mrs. Wilbour, of Rhode Island, appeared with the newly elected president-general, Mrs. Foster, on her arm. The convention rose to its feet and wildly cheered as the ladies advanced to the platform and were introduced to the presiding officer, and by her to the congress. Mrs. Foster gracefully acknowledged the handsome greeting.

FOURTH DAY, FEB. 22.

The convention opened at the usual hour and after prayer by the Chaplain-General the day was taken up with announcements of the names

of vice-presidents-general elected the previous day and balloting again for the unfilled positions, and hearing further State regents' reports.

The first business after lunch was the announcement of the names of those who had been elected vice-presidents-general as follows:

Mrs. Keim, Conn.; Mrs. Washington, Tenn.; Mrs. McMillan, Mich.; Mrs. Hull, La.; Mrs. Hinckle, Ohio; Mrs. Shippen, N. J.; Mrs. Field, D. C.; Miss Knight, D. C.; Mrs. Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Lockwood, D. C.; Mrs. Shepard, Ill.; Mrs. Blackburn, Ky.; Mrs. Adams, Mass.; Mrs. Blunt, Md.; Mrs. Griscom, Penna.; Mrs. Tulloch, D. C.; Mrs. Hill, Ga.; Mrs. Bullock, D. C.; Miss Miller, D. C.; and Mrs. Nash, S. C.

Mrs. F. W. Dickins received so many votes that it was recommended that a new office be created and she put into it. The motion was carried, and the office of assistant-historian-general was created and Mrs. Dickins elected to it. A committee was appointed to petition Congress that a copy of the Declaration of Independence be hung in every post-office. It was moved that treasurer-generals furnish a bond, referred to the National Board for consideration. A resolution was offered and adopted creating the office of honorary president-general, and to fill it by the election of the retiring president-general. The following were elected honorary vice-presidents-general: Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Lucy Preston Beale, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke and Miss Mary Desha. The State regents, together with the president-general, were constituted a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws and report the same to the next congress. At 4 o'clock, after a vote of thanks to everybody all around, the fourth congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution came to an end.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—LAFAYETTE, IND., Jan. 26, gave an entertainment in aid of a loving cup, to be added to the silver service presented by the citizens of Indiana to the United States battleship Indiana, in the Baptist church. The chapel was crowded with an audience representing the culture of the city. Every detail of the entertainment was perfect in its parts, and the evening was delightfully spent. The first part was devoted to "A Loan Collection of Full Length Portraits and Miniatures," the centre of the stage being given to a large frame flanked on either side by oval apertures, which disclosed the living miniatures. After the programme had been rendered Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, regent, in a prettily worded address invited the audience to join in singing "America," after which "Ye Cheering Cup of Tea" was served. A reception followed, during which the ladies of the Society were heartily congratulated over the success of the entertainment. The stage managers were Mrs. Mortimer Levering and Mrs. Jessie V. Carnahan. The entertainment netted \$100 for the benefit of the battleship "Indiana" fund. CLINTON, IA., Jan. 12, organized a chapter with fifty members, at the residence of Mrs. L. C. Eastman. NORRISTOWN, PA., Feb. 13, met in the Tornance Building and admitted several new members. MEDIA, PA., Jan. 23, met at the home of Mrs. J. Watts Mercur, at Wallingford, the regent. Mrs. John Russell Young, of Philadelphia, read a paper on "An Ideal Patriot of Peace," being a

sketch of Mary Hemmington, of Boston; Miss Eliza S. Leiper, of Chester, read a sketch of Thomas Leiper, a Revolutionary hero, and Mrs. Price Wetherill read extracts from a 1771 diary. COVINGTON, KY., Feb. 12. A chapter was organized at the residence of Mrs. Henry Queen and the following officers elected: Regent, Mrs. Henry Queen; vice-regent, Miss Fannie Lovell; treasurer, Mrs. Frank Rothier; registrar, Mrs. Frederick Wolcott; historian, Mrs. J. R. Selden; corresponding secretary, Miss Dixie Selden; recording secretary, Miss Mary Richardson. KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 1. At the monthly meeting papers on Revolutionary War themes were read by Mrs. Elizabeth Deyo and Mrs. J. L. Preston. RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 24, met in the rooms of the Virginia Historical Society. The meeting was called by the regent, Mrs. B. L. Purcell, to report the success of the entertainment given by the Chapter on the night of January 21. Mrs. James A. Welch, of the committee, under whose management the entertainment was given, reported that the proceeds were \$550 clear. At a meeting February 15, Mrs. Stephen Putney read a paper on "Parliamentary Usage." NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 24, held their first business meeting, Mrs. Hugh N. Page, the regent, presented the charter and gave a résumé of the work of organizing the Chapter. The name Great Bridge for the Chapter was chosen in honor of the first battle of the Revolutionary War, which was fought at that place. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, regent; Mrs. Richard Walke, vice-regent; Mrs. Littleton Waller Tazewell, treasurer; Mrs. George H. Newtown, registrar; Miss Rosa Rountree, secretary. February 15, the Chapter gave a musical tea at the Memorial Club, to raise funds. CONCORD, MASS., Jan. 12, were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop. Many of the representative women of the Society were present, including Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. W. H. Bradbury, of Cambridge; Miss L. Emily Noyes, of Acton; Mrs. Frederic Greenhalge, her sister, Mrs. John T. Bouten, of Cambridge. The luncheon preceded a meeting which was held at the Unitarian Church. Mrs. Lothrop also entertained the Daughters at a tea February 5. OTTAWA, ILL., Jan. 30. A dozen ladies, who met with Mrs. R. E. Dyer at her home, have made formal application to the State regent of the Society, Mrs. S. K. Kerfoot, of Chicago, for a charter. MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 22. The Watauga Chapter met in the home of Mrs. T. J. Latham. Business of importance was transacted. There was also an informal social feature. The members of Dolly Madison Chapter also attended. The petition which was drawn up for the re-election of Mrs. Harvey Mathes to serve a third term as State regent was read and signed by every member present. An historical paper was read by Mrs. C. B. Bryan, and Mrs. R. J. Person read one on "The Battle of Princeton." A meeting of the Dolly Madison Chapter was held January 29, in Memorial Hall for the purpose of electing delegates to the national congress. A cordial invitation was extended to members of Watauga Chapter to be present. The Daughters were invited, through Mrs. M. S. Mathes, State regent, to attend the reception given at the Gayoso Hotel, January 21, in honor of the International Folklore congress. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, held a delightful reception

and literary entertainment at the Oxford. The attendance was large. Mrs. Ballenger presided. One of the first actions of the business meeting was an announcement in fittingly sympathetic sentences by the President, of the bereavement that Mrs. Stevenson, president-general of the Order, has sustained in the death of her daughter, and resolutions of sympathy were tendered to her. The literary programme opened with "Love's Old Sweet Song," rendered by Mrs. Rheem. It was the favorite song of Mrs. Harrison, the first president-general of the Order. A paper was a delicious bit of Continental romance done in a mulberry silk gown and a British uniform, and served by Mrs. Dora Voorhis. Mrs. Haskell, of St. Louis, a charming delineator of negro dialect, recited "Orange Blossoms," a bit of "color sketching." The Dolly Madison Chapter were entertained by Mrs. Mary E. L. Martin at her home, February 12. HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 24., met in the Historical Society rooms, over one hundred members and guests being present. Vice-Regent Antoinette Randolph Phelps presided, and there were present as guests: Mrs. C. H. S. Davis, regent of the Meriden Chapter and Mrs. A. Willard Case, regent of the Chapter in Manchester. The Rev. Dr. George Leon Walker read an interesting historical paper on "The Old Hartford Burying Ground," one of the well-known landmarks of the town. At a subsequent meeting it was decided to print Dr. Walker's paper. ST. PAUL, MINN. Jan. 29, met, when interesting papers were read by Mrs. Deming, Mrs. Edgerton and Mrs. Murray. MERIDEN, CONN., Feb. 12, met at the home of Mrs. J. H. Converse. NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 13, met at the home of Mrs. N. D. Sperry, Mrs. Morris F. Tyler was elected regent in place of Miss Emily L. Perry, deceased, and Mrs. Luzon B. Morris elected vice-regent and Mrs. Eugene S. Miller recording secretary. Mrs. Tyler announced the gift from the Misses Townsend, of Boston, of family heirlooms, consisting of a portrait of Elbridge Gerry, a pottery tureen and platter and an old-fashioned yarn winder. From Elbridge T. Gerry, of New York, the gift of a handsomely framed oil portrait of his aunt, Eleanor Sanford Gerry. Mrs. George F. Newcomb read a paper on "Songs and Ballads of the Revolution." The songs, many of them almost lost in antiquity, were sung by a sextette, while Mrs. Arthur Bradley recited the ballads, and "lined off." SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Jan. 12, held their annual meeting with Mrs. Frank Bigelow; fifty ladies were present. The secretary, Mrs. J. Stewart Kirkham, reported that five meetings of the Chapter had been held during the year. Eighty-nine members had been admitted, making the membership 130. These officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. T. M. Brown; vice-regent, Mrs. H. K. Wright; recording secretary, Mrs. George F. Fuller; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. K. Potter; treasurer, Mrs. William Wilcox; delegates to the national congress, Mrs. T. M. Brown, Mrs. Mary Dickinson, Mrs. A. B. Forbes, Mrs. M. J. Seymour, Mrs. P. H. Derby. BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Jan. 21, attended the funeral of Miss Mary Stevenson, a member of the local Chapter, a daughter of Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, the national president of the Society, and of Mr. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States, who was buried with simple and unostentatious ceremonies. The body arrived Sunday, accompanied by the Vice-

President and wife and two daughters, Julia and Letitia. The casket, covered with a gray pall and laden with floral offerings, had been placed on a catafalque in the private car of M. E. Ingalls. The body was taken to the home of the Vice-President's brother, John Stevenson, at 609 East Washington street. At 1.30 o'clock, January 21, there were brief services, Rev. W. P. Kane officiating, and the public services were held at the Second Presbyterian Church at 2. Rev. Mr. Kane was assisted by Rev. E. K. Strong, of the First Presbyterian Church. The choir sang "Rock of Ages" and "Beyond the Smiling and Weeping," two songs selected by her during her last hours. The 121st Psalm, Miss Stevenson's favorite, was read by Dr. Kane, after which he delivered a sermon. The spacious auditorium was crowded to suffocation, hundreds being unable to gain admittance. Many floral emblems reposed on the casket, which was of white, and others flowers were banked on the altar at the rear. After the benediction the remains were taken to the Evergreen City Cemetery. The pall-bearers were the three brothers of the Vice-President, John C., W. W. and T. W. Stevenson, and intimate friends of the family, three well-known physicians, Drs. C. R. Parke, J. B. Taylor and J. W. McKenzie. SIMSBURY, CONN., Jan. 30, met at the home of the regent, Mrs. Charles P. Croft. The Chapter voted to do itself the honor of making Miss Mahala Terry, aged ninety-two years, a member of the Society, and assuming the payment of her dues. Her father, as also her grandfather, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution from Simsbury. PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 14, met at their room in the Mutual Insurance building. The new charter of the Society was exhibited. Mrs. Dr. Banks entertained the Chapter by reading a paper about the capture of Capt. Mowatt and his surgeon while walking on Munjoy Hill with Rev. D. Wiswell in May, 1775. Col. Thompson, with a company of men, came up in boats from Brunswick, and concealed themselves in a pine grove, and insisted upon holding them as prisoners of war. The country militia came rushing in, and those not so full of patriotism as to be able to hold a little West India rum were soon willing to fight the two British ships in the harbor, but wiser councils prevailed, and the country militia persuaded to return home, and Col. Thompson to release his prisoners, but the affair acquired the name of "Thompson's war." NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30, met at Davis' parlors. Mrs. Stryker, of Trenton, was chosen State regent, and Feb. 8 met at the house of Mrs. G. M. Gilles to listen to an address by Rev. Dr. Stite. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 11, were entertained by the State regent, Mrs. William A. Cantrell, at her residence. Maryland was the topic of the evening. Interesting abstracts were given by Mrs. B. J. Brown on "The Settlement of Maryland;" by Miss Warner on "The Catholic Religion in the Colonies;" and Mrs. Frederick Hanger on "Colonial Literature." CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 24, met at the Hollenden. Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, of Cincinnati, the State regent, addressed the meeting. She reported the work of the Society throughout the State and the progress that has been made in extending it. She congratulated the local society for its flourishing condition, stating that it stood first in the State. Feb. 13, met, with Mrs. H. J. Lee in the chair. A

paper on the "Privations of the American Revolution" was read by Mrs. H. C. White. NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 12, gave a concert at Carnegie Music Hall for the benefit of a fund to establish a chair of American history in Barnard College. Mrs. Sidney Harris recited, Countess Gilda Ruta performed on the piano, and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach sang. Nearly every local Daughter attended, and the function was quite a financial success. ALBANY, N. Y. A new Chapter has been recently organized. YORK, PA., Feb. 12, met at the home of Mrs. George Fisher. Miss Mary Barnitz read a paper on "Lafayette's Visit to York in 1825." LANCASTER, PA., Feb. 13, met at the home of Miss Elizabeth Atlee, Mrs. Henry Carpenter, regent, in the chair. Papers were read, one on "The Siege of Ticonderoga and Expedition to Quebec," by Miss Lillian S. Evans, of Columbia; by Miss S. R. Slaymaker a paper on "Bunker Hill;" Mrs. E. B. Ilyus an attractive paper on "Virginia in the Revolution." Miss Atlee showed the old frigate *Philadelphia* in miniature, made of glass, and read an account of the burning of it in the harbor at Tripoli by Decatur. A line of study on Revolutionary battles has been planned by the historian of the Club, which will be one of the instructive features at future meetings. CHICAGO, Feb. 1, met at the Richelieu Hotel. Mrs. John N. Jewett, Chapter regent, presided. The most interesting feature of the meeting was a well-written paper on "The Legal Lights of Revolutionary Times," by Mrs. I. K. Boyesen, in which she said:

The study of law was popular during the age of the American Revolution, but the practice was unpopular, and remained so until after the war. Chief Justice John Marshall and his learned associates, who, aided by the genius of the brilliant legal coterie which surrounded him, first raised the American bench and bar to the position of dignity and honor which it has since, in theory at least, maintained. If we stand at the middle of the Revolutionary period and look forward, we will be filled with wonder at the erudition and oratorical brilliancy of the bar; but if we glance backward we will be equally surprised to note the comparative insignificance of the profession.

The qualities that make greatness were not lacking among the members of the legal fraternity; but they were latent, awaiting an adequate cause to call them forth, and an opportunity to act. From the beginning until the close of the Revolution the outcome of the struggle largely depended upon the efforts of the bench and bar. They were needed to arouse enthusiasm. Their passionate appeals to the patriotism of the colonists, their steadfast devotion to the cause of freedom incited the people to rebellion against tyranny. They inspired their fellow-men with a courage to do and to dare and to win victories.

BOSTON, Feb. 7, met at the home of Mrs. Eben Howes. Mrs. J. W. Cartwright, the regent, presided. It was voted to place a tablet on the house of Paul Revere at 16 North square. This house was built in 1676, and bought by Revere in 1770, when it became his home. An article upon the "Paul Revere Chapter" was read by Miss Marion Brazier. LEXINGTON, MASS. A new Chapter was organized in February by Mrs. Alfred Pierce and others. WINDSOR, MASS., Feb. 9. A meeting was held at the residence of the regent, Mrs. N. S. Bell. Papers on "Gen. Washington" were read. JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 19, were entertained by Mrs. William A. Woodward, of New York, at her winter home, Lake Maitland. The ladies were

addressed by Bishop H. B. Whipple, of Minnesota, and then listened to vocal and instrumental music and "papers" of the members. Mrs. E. G. Putnam, of Elizabeth, N. J., read a paper on the "Daughters of the American Revolution." She inspired all who heard her with a desire to see the good work extended in Florida until every Daughter of the American Revolution shall have been gathered into a flourishing and influential Chapter in the "Land of Flowers," where patriotic women and heroic men have never been found wanting. BRISTOL, CONN., Jan. 25, gave a reception in the Congregational church parlors. Rev. Joseph Twitchell, of Hartford, lectured, his subject being "Thomas Hooker and His Work." The church parlors were prettily decorated with flags and bunting, while two ante-rooms had in them a fine display of furniture, decorations, paintings, crockery and things useful and ornamental, taken from the rooms of the Bristol Historical Society, and dating back to a time prior to the Revolution. The occasion of the gathering was the celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of Connecticut, for it was January 23, 1639, that 200 freemen of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield gathered in the old meeting-house in Hartford and promulgated the first written constitution that emanated from the people in New England. PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 23, met at the Twentieth Century Club. Delegates to the national congress in Washington were elected as follows: Mrs. Charles Bassett, Miss Julia Harding, Mrs. William J. Holland, Miss Kate C. McKnight, Mrs. W. J. Moorhead. The Pittsburgh Chapter celebrated Washington's birthday on February 15, as many members were in Washington on February 22. The entertainment was given at the residence of Mrs. Park Painter, and was entirely a social affair. Invitations were sent to Mrs. Stevenson, to the Sons of the Revolution, the State regents and all regents of Pennsylvania Chapters. WEST CHESTER, PA., Jan. 24, met at the home of Mrs. Abner Hoopes, the Chapter regent. Mrs. Mary R. McIlvaine resigned from the advisory board and Mrs. Frank Miller was appointed in her place. Mrs. Edward Gheen read a carefully prepared paper concerning Captain Willis. At the next meeting Mrs. John Noble Guss will read a paper. CHARITON, IA., Jan. 26. A movement is on foot to organize a branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Chariton. BALA, PA., Feb. —, Merion Chapter met recently at the residence of Miss Mary E. Harding, at Bala, and a permanent organization was effected. The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. M. J. Munyon; vice-regent, Mrs. J. G. Walker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Peter J. Hughes; recording secretary, Mrs. Elbridge E. Nock; registrar, Mrs. B. H. Whilldin; treasurer, Miss Florence N. Heston; historian, Miss Margaret B. Harvey. BOUND BROOK, N. J., have founded a new Chapter, named the "Broad Seal Chapter," and have as officers the following ladies: Mrs. Richard F. Stevens, regent; Mrs. Le Roy Anderson, treasurer; Miss Mary Gummere, secretary; Mrs. Charles Dahlgren, registrar; Mrs. Margaret Herbert Mather, historian; Mrs. Stryker, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Hilson, Mrs. Janeway, Miss Smith, Miss Boeraem, Mrs. Southmayd and Mrs. Barber, board of management. BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 26, were entertained by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, vice-president-general of the Society, and who was elected by

acclamation by the congress of 1893, at her colonial mansion on Hope street. The guests were received by Mrs. Wilbour, assisted by national officers, in the hall, in front of a large convex mirror, decorated with an eagle and a silk American flag, above which was a row of light-blue Pilgrim plates, and on the sides dark-blue plates, bearing the coat-of-arms of Rhode Island. Luncheon was served at 2 o'clock. There was music by Reeves' American Band Orchestra, patriotic airs being predominant. Among those present were the regents of the Chapters in Rhode Island, the regent of the New York City Chapter, representatives from the Warren and Prescott Chapters in Rhode Island, and Paul Revere Chapter in Massachusetts, and from Chapters in New Jersey and Washington; also the officers of the Colonial Dames of Rhode Island, of which Mrs. Wilbour is registrar. While at luncheon the regents and other officers sat at a table once owned by John Randolph, of Roanoke, and around which has gathered all the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and upon which John Randolph wrote many of his famous orations. The Daughters assisted at a most brilliant affair, and the remembrance will long remain with them as one of the happy events connected with the Society in the State of Rhode Island. It was a most fitting place for such a gathering. After a most bountiful luncheon the guests roamed delightedly over the house, admiring the antique furniture, the rare china, the Lafayette salon and other beautiful and attractive features of the mansion. One and all joined heartily in thanks to Mrs. Wilbour for her hospitality and the opportunity thus afforded for the sister Chapters of the State to unite in closer ties of sympathy for a common cause—that of patriotic devotion to our country. Mrs. Wilbour is descended from founders of the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, from two named in the charter granted by King Charles II., early governors and members of governor's council, speakers of the House of Deputies and others of note and wealth in the colonies. A meeting was held Feb. 12, when it was ordered that all members display the national flag on holidays. UTICA, N. Y., Jan. —, were entertained by an address, delivered by Gen. Charles W. Darling, in which he said:

The Daughters of the American Revolution are entitled to much praise for their determination to preserve and create, by means of an organized society, an interest in the glorious deeds of their ancestors. Some of the daughters in the olden time occupied humble positions in life, but the record of their faithful services must not be forgotten. Had it not been for a worthy handmaid in the family of Washington, he might never have lived to become the Father of his Country, and the American people might never have been able to free themselves from English rule. When the headquarters of the army were in New York, there was employed in the family of the commander-in-chief of our forces a daughter of Samuel Fraunce. The father familiarly known as "Black Sam," attended to certain household duties, and his daughter assisted in caring for the culinary department, where she probably performed important work. One day an attempt was made by some infamous wretch to poison the food which was intended for the table of Washington, and the effort perhaps would have been successful had it not been for the watchful care of this faithful dark-complexioned daughter. The color of her skin did not detract from her true nobility of soul, nor did it render her any the less worthy of being termed a daughter of the Revolution.

In the Battle of Monmouth, when Gen. Wayne made himself famous, more than 700 black men fought side by side with white men, for their color certainly did not determine the degree of patriotism which existed in their hearts, and which always exists in the hearts of true American soldiers, be they black or white. It is a well-known fact in history that November 25, 1780, was the time when the grand old State of Massachusetts became a free commonwealth. Its people, among whom were some 600 blacks, drove out slavery from their midst, and proclaimed it to be an institution for which they had no use.

If the colored men possessed the requisite qualifications of age, residence, and property, their right to vote was unquestioned.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, New York, gave their annual dinner, February 11, at the Hotel Waldorf, New York City, celebrating the one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the Treaty of Paris. At the table of honor were Frederick J. de Peyster, governor-general of the Society; George A. Morrison, president of St. Andrew's Society; Edward J. King, president of St. Nicholas Society; Warner Van Orden, president of the Holland Society; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army; Elihu Root, president of the New England Society; Gen. E. Burd Grubb, James R. Sheffield, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Charles R. Miller, Com. Montgomery Sicard, Gen. James M. Varnum, Gen. Walter Wyman, Dr. Hamilton, John R. Abney, Howland Pell, Banyer Clarkson, Arthur F. Bowers and J. Hooker Hamersley.



The order of exercises was as follows:

Salute to the Society's colors.

Addresses:

1. The United States of America. "Our country's welfare is our first concern, and who proves that best, best proves his duty."—*Harvard*. Frederick J. de Peyster.
2. The Colony of New York at the Treaty of Paris in 1763. "Think of your ancestors and of posterity."—*Tacitus*. Edward J. King.
3. The Towne of Nieuw Amsterdam and City of New York. "Titles are marks of honest men, and wise."—*Young*. Edward J. King.
4. The Church and the State. "He who maintains his country's laws alone is great."—*Hunt*. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer.
5. Our Guests and Sister Historical Societies. "It is, indeed, a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors."—*Plutarch*. George Austin Morrison.
6. Our New England Colonial Ancestors.

Then none was for a party,
Then all were for the State,
Then the great men helped the poor,
And the poor man loved the great;
Then lands were fairly portioned,
Then spoils were fairly sold,
The Romans were like brothers,
In the brave old days of old.

—*Macaulay*. Elihu Root.

7. Our Dutch Colonial Ancestors. "It was inevitable that a race invigorated by

the ocean, cradled to freedom by conflicts with its power, and hardened almost to invincibility by struggle against human despotism, should be foremost among the nations, in the development of political, religious and commercial freedom.—*Motley.*
Warner Van Norden.

8. The Colonial Spirit in Civic Life.

But the age of virtuous politics is past,
And we are deep in that of cold pretense,
Patriots are grown too shrewd to be sincere,
And we too wise to trust them.

—*Cowper.* James R. Sheffield.

Before the speechmaking began, a committee, composed of J. Hooker Hamersley, Banyer Clarkson and F. Valentine, brought from an adjoining room a fac-simile of the Louisbourg flag, a gift to the Society. The presentation address was made by Mr. Hamersley. He said:

This is an exact copy of the original flag which was borne at the siege of Louisbourg in 1745 in the expedition under Sir William Pepperell. It was presented to the New York Historical Society by John Stark, of New Hampshire, and is undoubtedly the oldest original battle-flag actually carried in any siege in America. The New York Historical Society permitted us to have this copy made. The design seems to have been taken from the English halfpenny of 1745, which was then in circulation in the colonies.

Governor-General de Peyster opened the post-prandial exercises. His remarks were followed with close attention. He reviewed at some length the history and objects of the Society, and continued:

We have to-night over 1000 members. Three years ago there was one State society; to-night there are twelve, and eight more are being organized. The success of our Society is easily explained. Too many people fancied that American history began with the Battle of Lexington. They overlooked an era of 160 years preceding it.

Governor-General de Peyster then eloquently described the colonial period of the country, and how the soldiers of the Revolution were trained by colonial fathers and mothers. He described the sturdy character of the men, and said that this Republic was the boldest experiment in history.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, New York State, through Senator Robertson, introduced a bill in the New York Legislature, January 16, incorporating "The trustees of scenic and historic places and objects, and to provide for the care of certain property of the State and of property to be acquired by the association by gift or otherwise." It provides that the trustees may hold not to exceed \$1,000,000 worth of property, exclusive of that belonging to the State, and that the State may allow them to take charge of such of its property as may legitimately be done. The object is to secure the preservation of scenic and historic places and objects throughout the State.

Among the incorporators are Chauncey M. Depew, H. Walter Webb, Charles A. Dana, Oswald Ottendorfer, Elbridge T. Gerry, Horace Porter and William Allen Butler, all but one are members of the



New York State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The memorial was printed in full in the *New York Times*, January 24.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Iowa Society, held a meeting at the Capitol, Des Moines, January 15, and transacted a large amount of business. Vice-President L. B. Raymond, of Hampton, occupied the chair. The following officers were elected: President, L. B. Raymond, Hampton; vice-president, Albert W. Swalm, Oskaloosa; treasurer, Herman Knapp, Ames; secretary, C. E. Boardman, Marshalltown; registrar, Dr. E. H. Hazen, Des Moines; historian, Judge G. W. Wakefield, Sioux City; chaplain, Rev. W. Vittum Grinnell. Resolutions were adopted favoring the organization of circles of compatriots, together with Daughters of the American Revolution, and thus create interest in matters pertaining to American institutions. Afterwards there was a meeting in conjunction with the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Minnesota Society, held their annual meeting, December 26, at St. Paul. An account of this meeting was printed on pages 599-600, but was inadvertently credited to the Sons of the Revolution.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Kansas Society, held its annual meeting in the State Historical Society, Topeka, January 16. Addresses were delivered by Col. D. R. Anthony, W. T. Scott and Judge N. F. Handy. The following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: President, George D. Hale, Topeka; secretary, H. J. Adams, Topeka; treasurer, A. K. Rodgers, Topeka. Vice-presidents were elected as follows: First district, W. T. Scott, of Holton; Second district, F. H. Betton, Pomeroy; Fourth district, Connelly McFadden, Chanute; Fifth district, E. A. Berry, Waterville; Seventh district, R. O. Elting, Kansasa. Registrar, T. E. Bowman, Topeka; historian, Dr. J. L. Furber, Topeka; delegate to the national meeting of the Society in New York, A. Washburn.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts, are trying to get the local authorities throughout the State to accept the design they offer, through their president, Edwin S. Barrett, as a marker for all graves of Revolutionary and other soldiers. The marker is very like the insignia of the Society, and has on the arms of the cross the letters S. A. R., which, the circular letter to the authorities says, stands for "Soldier of the American Revolution."

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Seattle, Wash., held their annual election of officers February 4. The following are the officers elected: President, E. S. Smith; vice-president, J. B. Howe; secretary, A. S. Gibbs; treasurer, Frank Hanford; registrar, C. W. Saunders.

A committee was appointed to take preliminary steps to organize a State association. The Chapter is in good condition and gradually gaining new members. It now has a membership of seventeen.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Meriden, Conn., listened

to an entertaining lecture by Morris W. Seymour, February 11, subject, "The Hiding of the Charter."

Governor Andrus was sent by King James to be the governor of the whole of New England, and when he had practically gotten the reins in his own hands in Massachusetts came to Hartford to demand back the charter given by King George. October 31, 1687, the General Assembly was convened on the arrival of Governor Andrus. The speech made by Governor Treat, of Connecticut, was so long that candles had to be lighted. Suddenly these were extinguished, and when they were lighted again the charter was not on the table as before. It had been produced for the purpose of surrendering it to Governor Andrus. And he had to go back to Boston without it. It was said that Capt. Wadsworth carried it off and hid it in the since-famous oak tree.

Mr. Seymour said that Capt. Wadsworth had with him in his plot Cyria Nichols, who put out the candles.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Utah Society, was organized, January 29, at the office of Dr. George H. Penrose, in Salt Lake City, by the following charter members: Gen. W. H. Penrose, Dr. W. W. Betts, Lieut. W. K. Wright, Dr. George H. Penrose, Chap. D. R. Lowell, Hoyt Sherman, S. M. Bailey, U. S. Marshal Nat Brigham, Dr. E. S. Wright, M. L. Ritchie, E. H. Scott, Lieut. E. C. Carey, Lieut. John F. Preston, Lieut. C. W. Penrose, Dr. S. Ewing, Judge C. C. Goodwin, Chief Justice S. A. Merritt, Dr. F. A. Meacham, F. M. Perry, S. H. Babcock.

The officers elected were: President, Gen. Penrose; vice-president, Chief Justice Merritt; secretary, L. M. Bailey; treasurer, Hoyt Sherman; registrar, Chap. Lowell; historian, Judge Goodwin.

The meeting was very enthusiastic and the Utah Society starts under unusually happy auspices.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, New Hampshire Society, will hold their annual meeting and banquet at Concord, April 17, the details of which are left to the Committee of Arrangements—Col. Thomas Cogswell, Col. George C. Gilmore and C. B. Spofford, and a reception committee, as follows, viz.: Gen. Howard L. Porter, Capt. James Miller, U. S. Army, John M. Hill and John C. Ordway.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in South Carolina, had their first annual church service on Sunday, February 17, in the old historic St. Philip's Church, Charleston, to which the Commons House of Assembly, on February 17, 1775, marched to offer prayers to the Almighty to save the province from the tyranny of the British monarch. The Sons met in the library of the church home at half past ten o'clock, and in procession, with President Gadsden, Vice-President Lowndes and their other officers at their head, marched to the church door, and were met by their chaplain, the rector of St. Philip's, Rev. Dr. Johnson. The services, specially arranged for the occasion by the bishop of the diocese, including the collect for the Sons of the Revolution, were performed by the rector and Rev. Dr. Harwood. A fine musical programme was charmingly rendered by the choir and chorus of twenty-five voices. The sermon by Chap. Johnson was preached from the text:

"We have heard with our ears, O God. Our fathers have told us what work they didst in their days in the times of old. For they got not the land in possession by their own sword, neither did their own arm save them, but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hadst a favor unto them."

Dr. Johnson's able discourse will be printed by the Society. The church edifice was filled with the elite of the old metropolis of the Carolinas.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Maryland Society, have been striving for several years to build a battle monument in commemoration of the Maryland heroes of the War for Independence. They have given fairs, raised money by subscription and otherwise bestirred themselves with great spirit. Congress has now been asked to aid this work, and a bill is pending for the purpose. It should be passed without delay.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Kansas City, Mo., attended a special service at Grace Church, February 17, in honor of the birthday of George Washington. The American flag hung above the altar; the prayers and hymns were of a patriotic character, and the rector of the church, Rev. Cameron Mann, preached a sermon full of devotion to country.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, New York, learn with pleasure of the proposed introduction, at the next session of the New York legislature, of a bill to create a legal holiday in the State, commemorating the surrender of the British forces under Burgoyne to the Americans under General Gates at Saratoga, October 17, 1777, to be known as "Saratoga Day." The New York Society, February 20, presented a framed photogravure copy of Gilbert Stuart's Athenæum portrait of Washington to each of the public schools of the city. Gen. Horace Porter, the president of the National Society, made the presentation address and Charles H. Knox, president of the Board of Education, responded. The ceremony took place in the room of the Board of Education in the presence of many prominent New Yorkers.

New York "Sons" held their annual meeting at Hotel Normandie, February 23. The election of officers resulted in the choice of the "regular ticket" without opposition, as follows: President, Chauncey M. Depew; vice-president, Robert B. Roosevelt; secretary, John Winfield Scott; treasurer, Ira Bliss Stewart; registrar, Edward Hagaman Hall; historian, Henry Hall.

The report of the Secretary mentioned, among other patriotic work of the last year, the erection of the Dobbs Ferry monument, the complimentary banquet in honor of the army and navy of the United States, the placing of portraits of Washington in the public schools, the adoption of the plan for the presentation of gold and silver medals to the universities and colleges of the country for the best essays on American history, the publication of the Century Book for Young Americans, the preservation of the City Hall, the display of the national colors on June 14—Flag Day—the passage of the bill forbidding the display of any but the national flag on public buildings and the introduction of a bill for a State Commission on Public Parks and Historic Sites.

The Registrar reported unprecedented growth in membership, notwithstanding the constitution limited membership to lineal descendants of participants in the Revolution; and, evidently in reply to recent misstatements in certain newspapers, declared, of his own knowledge concerning the New York State Society, and on the word of the Registrar-General concerning the other State societies, that there was not a single collateral descendant in all the twenty-nine State Societies of Sons of the American Revolution, having a total membership of nearly 6000.

During the enjoyment of a collation Mr. E. H. Hall, in a graceful speech, presented President Depew with a gavel made from the wood of the historic Fraunce's Tavern, because as presiding officer he had been using only his knuckles for five years to maintain order. Dr. Depew replied in a cheerful manner in accepting the gavel and then followed other speeches suggested by it and its associations. Robert B. Roosevelt spoke on "The Obedience of the American People to Legally Delegated Authority," Frederick Taylor on "The Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York," Judge Warren Higley on "Alexander Hamilton and the Constitution," General Thomas Ewing on "The Human Nature of Washington's Character," Henry Hall on "The Origin of the Sons of the American Revolution," and Walter S. Logan on "The Patriot of 1895."

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, District of Columbia, held their regular monthly meeting, February 13, at the Ebbitt House, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, in the chair.

The chief business of this meeting was a discussion of the resolution offered by Mr. C. H. Mansur one month ago, looking with favor upon the consolidation of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution. This resolution, which also directs the delegates to the next annual meeting of the National Society to use their influence to secure the creation of a committee to meet and treat with a similar committee on the part of the Sons of the Revolution for the union of the two bodies under one name and constitution, was finally adopted.

The annual meeting of the District of Columbia Society was held February 22. President Breckinridge called the meeting to order, and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. G. Brown Goode, assistant-secretary of the Smithsonian Institute; vice-presidents, J. W. Douglass, John Goode, and B. R. Green; recording secretary, F. E. Storm; corresponding secretary, F. E. Tasker; treasurer, W. V. Cox; registrar, W. J. Rhees; assistant registrar, F. H. Parsons; historian, W. H. Webster.

Resolutions of greeting and congratulation to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution were passed, and Col. Douglass and Mr. Winston were appointed a committee to present the same to the Society, which was then in session.

The following delegates to the convention of Sons of the American Revolution, which meets this year in Boston, were elected: Rev. Dr. Dulany D. Addison, Col. C. H. Mansur, Dr. Gallaudet, and Gen. Butterfield; alternates, J. B. Wight, B. R. Green, and Prof. Cabell.



THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, Albany, N. Y., had a meeting and banquet in honor of the birthday of Philip Livingston, the Signer, January 15, at the Albany Club. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Maj. Harman Pumpelly Read; vice-president, Dr. Ezra A. Bartlett; treasurer, Dr. W. J. Nellis; secretary, Charles F. Mills; registrar, Charles F. Bridge; historian, Horace S. Hicks; chaplain, Maj. W. A. Wallace. The banquet, in the way of decorations and menu, was unique. Toasts were responded to by Maj. William A. Wallace, Prof. E. W. Wetmore, George Lawyer and Edward C. Leonard.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Kentucky.—A number of gentlemen, interested in getting a State charter, held meetings in Lexington, Ky., January 26 and February 9, and effected a temporary organization. A Board of Managers, consisting of the incorporators, was appointed, and by them was elected Leslie Combs, president; Wilbur R. Smith, secretary and treasurer; Lucas Brodhead, John T. Shelby and James Duane Livingston, executive committee.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, Kansas City, Mo., effected a permanent organization January 17, and elected the following officers: President, E. H. Allen; vice-president, J. V. C. Karnes; secretary, A. L. Howe; treasurer, W. B. Thayer; board of managers, I. P. Dana, Thomas James, F. A. Faxon, Richard Gentry, J. Scott Harrison and J. L. Grider.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, Georgia Society, had their annual banquet in Savannah, February 5. Judge William D. Harden was toastmaster, and read a paper on "The Uses of the Patriotic-Hereditary Societies and the Advantages of Belonging to Them." Speeches were made by Pope Barrow, Hugh V. Washington, Fleming G. du Bignon and Col. Thomas P. Lowndes, of Charleston, S. C. At the business meeting, the president, Col. John Screven, in his report, recommended that a sum be set aside each year to build a monument to Oglethorpe. A resolution was passed inviting the General Society to hold its meeting in 1896 in Savannah.

Judge Harden, in his address, said:

Recently, apropos of the Society of the Cincinnati and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, I was asked: "What is the use of such societies? What is the advantage of belonging to them?"

These questions are pertinent, and should be answered. In a pecuniary sense I fear these societies are of little use; for though the Cincinnati extends pecuniary aid to such of its members or their families as may be in great need of such help, that is but a very minor part of its work; and no such feature exists in the other society, or, more properly, such feature is not in words a part of its written constitution. But there is still in this world, thank God, something greater than money, something nobler than its quest. I would not decry the struggle for money. I am engaged in it myself, and respect most those who are similarly engaged—the toilers, the honey-bees of life—and despise the idlers, the drones. I also recognize to the fullest extent the uses of, and the necessity for, money; but if it becomes the sole object in life—if everything is to be measured by what it will pay, in a pecuniary sense—and its quest is in that spirit, that which is otherwise ennobling, work, whether mental or manual, ceases to be such, and

becomes degrading; and men with such ideas are strongly tempted to follow the advice of Iago to Rodrigo: "Put money in thy purse," without much troubling themselves as to methods. So, if one will refuse to combine with others to attain ends otherwise meritorious, simply because he does not see how it "will pay," he is not the man we want; the societies are better off without him.

Let us consider, therefore, in another direction, and apart from the social phase which is obvious to all, what are the uses of such societies, and what are the advantages of belonging to them.

1. Membership can be obtained in either society only upon proof of descent, and proof of the service of the ancestor. Tradition, whether family or otherwise, is not accepted as evidence. In addition to this, the applicant must also be judged worthy of membership. Hence membership is a reliable certificate, from competent authority, of the worthiness of one's family past and present.

2. The investigation of the history of particular families necessarily brings knowledge of the general contemporaneous history of the times, and so enlarges our knowledge of the history of our country not merely generally, but in detail.

3. Increased knowledge of the history of our own country cannot fail to bring an increased knowledge of the history of other countries, either in connection or comparison with ours. And the more we know of the detailed history of the past, the better are we prepared to aid in the work going to make the history of the present.

4. One who, being a member, is thus publicly known to be directly descended from a man who was devoted to his country's service, who "relinquished all to serve the republic," who did what he could to establish as practical facts political and religious liberty, who was respected and esteemed by his fellows while living, and honored by them when dead, who, without reference to "rank, pay and emoluments," did his whole duty under any and all circumstances, will naturally have a much greater respect for himself than he would had he descended from one who was the opposite, and will feel that he, too, should be worthy in all his relations with his fellow men, and so will be more apt to try to be worthy of the honorable name and fame of his ancestor lest his descent should be pointed to as a descent, indeed, in more ways than one. "Noblesse oblige;" and though there may be many a worthless scion of an illustrious race, they are the exceptions, and would probably have fallen still lower but for some lingering recollection of the dishonor they were bringing on their name; and sure it is that many a man has been helped to be worthy by the obligations of his descent; and all right-thinking men will be. Pride of ancestry is honorable and becoming; and the fact of being proud of one's ancestors is a noble incentive to duty; while the wish that one's descendants may be equally proud of him is a still more powerful stimulus in the same direction. The mere personal consciousness of an honorable descent is of itself a great inducement to do right; but when that descent is known to the public at large, and one is a member of a society where such descent is the principal item of eligibility, the respect which we have for the opinion of the public and of our fellows will necessarily, as I have indicated, exercise a powerful influence in encouragement for good, or restraint from evil.

5. The societies are patriotic, unsectional and non-political. Consequently they tend to bring about friendly intercourse between the members who reside in different sections of the country, and who entertain divergent political views, and thus learn to like and respect, and so better understand each other, and sometimes to modify discordant views. The object of both societies is to emulate and perpetuate the patriotic spirit of our distinguished ancestors, keep alive inherited friendships, and still further perfect the results of the work they did so well. And even though differing in the details of how best to reach the end in view, all agree that that end is *servare Rempublican*.

6. So much for the direct advantages to the individual member; but there is also an indirect advantage to him because of the direct advantage of these societies to the country at large.

The speaker then read extracts from the constitutions of the Cincinnati and the Sons of the Revolution, and continued:

Could there be nobler objects than these? Can there be any better plan devised to benefit the country?

Whether these objects be or be not attainable, is a question which could not be fully discussed in a paper like this; but I think they are; it is worth the trial. And if they can be attained they will be attained through these, or other societies with similar aims; and if these societies cannot attain them, I fear no others can, and this country will, sooner or later, share the fate common to all countries whose citizens lose their patriotic spirit, and live for self alone.

I think, therefore, that even if membership does not pay—in money—even if it costs us something, in addition to not paying, the advantages herein mentioned—and though they include the principal ones in my opinion, they by no means include all—are sufficient to commend these societies to all who respect themselves and their antecedents, who love their country, and who have not reached the point where they elect to serve mammon alone.

Of course, as is well known, it is difficult to become a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, its membership being restricted to the descendants of officers, and limited by the rule of primogeniture; but the descent of a younger brother is just as illustrious as that of the elder—it is precisely the same; and the descent from a man who did his whole duty, though in a less exalted position, is just as honorable as that from him who but did the same in a higher rank. So the Society of the Sons of the Revolution is as highly honorable as its elder brother; and, opening its doors to all the male descendants of the founders of our country, much more able to attain the objects of both societies. And the Society of the Cincinnati looks to the more recent, though not less patriotic, hereditary societies, male and female, to carry out to the fullest extent the means of such attainment better and more successfully than it can, because of the smallness of its membership.

Will not all who are thereto entitled join with us in our tasks, and will not the general public, by its sympathy and encouragement, give us a helping hand? For we labor not for ourselves alone, but for the whole republic.

Mr. Washington, in his response to the toast, "The State of Georgia," began with a eulogy of Savannah, where the youngest of the thirteen sisters was founded. He spoke of Savannah's commanding position, and her connection with the commerce of the world. Many of the names of Georgia's heroes and great men he called were Savannahians. His eulogy of Georgia's patriots was much enjoyed by his hearers, and the name of each was received with applause. Mr. Washington's eloquent response was loudly applauded at its conclusion.

In part, the speaker said:

Georgia! Sound the name, and like some instrument of finest tone, a thousand echoes awake that recall a long and honorable past. One hundred and sixty-two years ago the benevolent Oglethorpe and his fellow-voyagers stepped from their small sloop to the high ground where this city now stands.

The moving thought of the daring sailor, whose voyage gave to the old world the new, was the quest of any easy pathway to the rich trade of the Indies. The planting of the Virginia colony was in the interest of British possessions and British

power. The inspiration of Plymouth Rock was the right of liberty of conscience. But the founding of the colony of Georgia had its motive in the noblest sentiment of the human heart—man's love of man. The very motto of the great seal of the corporation—"Not for themselves but others"—truly reflected the spirit of the enterprise. The patrons were by their own request restrained from receiving any of the emoluments of the colony. Not only was the expressed purpose unselfish, but the governing genius, Oglethorpe, was one of the most rounded and complete characters of his stalwart race.

It is no exaggeration to say that none of the illustrious men associated with the colonization of America possessed so many of the constituents of English manhood at its best. The spirit of benevolence and justice of the founders continued to animate the colony. It marked their intercourse with the natives, and saved the settlers from the Indian massacres and wars that so often decimated and imperiled the other colonies.

Irving said he was thankful for the influence of the lordly Hudson on his mind. But nature in her grandest moods is not so powerful an inspiration for good as the generous and heroic examples of men.

Did the "Liberty boys," the Habershams, the Bullocks, the Screvens, the McIntoshes and the civil patriots take nothing from the illustrious character of the founder? Were they not through the teachings of his character the quicker to despise tyranny and defy the tyrant?

Out of the alchemy of their patriotism did there not arise Forsyth, and Troup, and Dawson, and Berrien, and that latter trio of great Georgians who tower like mountain peaks however we look at the State. The one a Georgian, Mirabeau; another the great commoner, full of subtle Statecraft; the third a Georgian, Hampden, in whose heart burnt the love of Georgia, always and everywhere her champion.

But I forbear. I do not assume to call the roll of Georgia's great names.

It is the patriotic mission of this and kindred societies, not only to cherish the names and deeds of the men who have made our history honorable, but to seek to make all the people familiar with them, that in the contemplation of heroic lives they may remain firm in their support of the republic, that the temple builded by our ancestors may not perish till the end of time.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in Pennsylvania recently admitted into membership Mr. Charles Rea, the son of Gen. John Rea, of Pennsylvania, who was a captain in the Revolutionary War and a major-general in the War of 1812. Mr. Rea (now the only son of a Revolutionary soldier in the Pennsylvania Society) is himself a veteran, having served three years in the Union army during the late Civil War. The Society has appointed as a "Standing Committee on Independence Hall" (see page 659) the following gentlemen: Charles Henry Jones, chairman; Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL.D., George Mecum Conarroe, Ethan Allen Weaver, Frank Willing Leach.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in Maryland is this year again endeavoring to stimulate the study of Revolutionary history among the pupils in the schools of the State by offering medals for the two best essays on a given historical subject. The competition is open to pupils between the ages of fifteen and nineteen years in public institutions of learning of high-school grade. The subject is "The Navy in the Revolution." Competing essays are to contain not less than 1776 words. All essays must be filed with the secretary of the Society before April 1. The prize medal is

silver, the face being a fac-simile of the seal of the Society, on the reverse an appropriate inscription bearing the word "Maryland."

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, Kansas City, Mo., in a body, attended the morning service at Grace Episcopal Church, February 17, and listened to the sermon of the rector, Rev. Cameron Mann. In honor of the organization a special service was observed in the worship. It was prepared for use in the observance of Washington's birthday by the organization, and conforms closely to the Thanksgiving service of the church. The service was beautifully printed in red and blue on white paper, and copies of it were preserved as souvenirs.

In addition to the members of the local Chapter there were present the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Loyal Legion, Gen. Milton Moore and Henry Cadle, State secretaries of the Orders. Rev. Mann spoke on the topic of "Citizenship" from the text Jeremiah xxii : 15.

THE SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI, held its first meeting at the home of Mrs. Howard Townsend, New York, January 29. A constitution was adopted and officers were chosen for the coming year: President, Mrs. James M. Lawton; vice-president, Mrs. Howard Townsend; secretary, Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris; treasurer, Mrs. S. E. Johnson-Hudson; historian, Miss Fanny Schuyler, and registrar, Miss Helen F. K. Shelton.

The Board of Managers is to consist of the officers of the Society and Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, Mrs. Abraham Lansing and Miss Elizabeth Wendell Van Rensselaer. Many applications for membership in the Society were received, and, in accordance with the rules, laid over until another meeting. Admission can be obtained only upon the invitation of the Society, and invitations will be issued very carefully. The most rigid scrutiny of applicants' papers will be exercised. None save descendants of original members of the Society of the Cincinnati will be received.

THE UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1776-1812.—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, president of the Daughters of 1776-1812, reports that work on the renovation and beautifying of Camp Chalmette, New Orleans, has already been commenced by the Association. A handsome iron railing fence 120 feet in length has been put up in place of the dilapidated wooden fence. The name "Chalmette Monument," wrought in iron, will surmount the central gate, and point out to strangers the historic spot.

The General Council will meet Monday, April 15, at the Everett House, New York City, to pay tribute to the memory of the dead. All will wear a carnation, the flower adopted by the Society "In Memoriam." William W. Astor has acknowledged the resolution in memory of Mrs. Astor in an appreciative note to the General Council. The Louisiana Association has proved her mission, and united Southern Daughters to honor the day of victory, January 8, and to care for the plain of Chalmette in a manner to do Louisiana credit. The Daughters held an important meeting, February 5, at the residence of Mrs. Felicity Gayoso Tennent, New Orleans. The badge of the Association, consisting of a pin of crossed

cannon with a cotton bale suspended, was adopted, and will be worn at the next meeting. The annual meeting will take place on the first Tuesday in March. This Association also admits "descendants of 1776," as it was formed before the Daughters of the Revolution organized. The Maryland Association will unite Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia, under one president, to pay tribute to the memory of Key. The Ohio Association, headquarters at Cleveland, will honor Perry's victory on Lake Erie, and unite the "Daughters of the Old Northwest" in fraternity as Daughters of 1812. The New England Association, headquarters at Boston, will honor the immortal Lawrence, who, when dying, gave the lion-hearted command, "Don't give up the ship." New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Daughters of 1812 may associate together or stand alone; State societies to honor special heroes they elect. Texas has organized a State society to honor Houston. It is the founders' purpose that each State shall have at least twenty-five members before organizing under State incorporation as independent societies. Once in four years the United States Daughters of 1812 will meet at Washington in general council, at the date of inauguration of President. Each State society will observe Easter Monday as memorial day, and all are expected to wear a carnation in honor of the dead sons and daughters of the founders of the United States, the first republic of America.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY of New York, held its tenth annual dinner at Sherry's, January 29. There were 300 persons present, including the members of the Society, and their guests. The decoration of the tables were bunches of Dutch tulips and bouquets of narcissus flowers. The dining-room was ornamented with the flags of the United States and the Netherlands. Beside each plate, inclosed in an orange-colored box, were two quaint Dutch pipes, with curiously twisted stems, the familiar souvenir at the dinners of the Holland Society. A beautiful orange-colored silk banner, five feet broad by six and a half feet high, was brought into the room at the close of the dinner and presented to the Society. At the top was embroidered the name of the Society. In the centre was an oak tree, having on one side the shield of Holland and on the other side the shield of New Amsterdam.

Warren Van Norden, President of the Society, presided. At the guests' table with him were John P. Townsend, representing the New England Society; H. Arthur Racher, representing St. George's Society; Frederick J. de Peyster, representing the Society of Colonial Wars; James D. Coleman, representing St. Patrick's Society, and W. James, representing St. David's Society. Speeches were made by Mr. Van Norden, Mr. Robert R. Roosevelt, Mr. Berger, Mr. John P. Townsend, Rev. Dr. Talmage, Mr. John S. Wise, Mr. Frederick J. de Peyster and others.

THE REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY UNION, U. S. A.—By General Order, No. 14, War Department, A. G. O., this order was recognized pursuant to the joint membership of Congress, introduced by Gen. Outhwaite. The distinctive badge may be worn upon all public occasions of ceremony

by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organization. The majority of the members of the Regular Army and Navy Union are enlisted men of, or formerly of, the regular service who have been honorably discharged from the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States; although a few commissioned officers who have rendered special service to the Union have been complimented by election to active membership. Several commissioned officers have been made honorary members, and many garrisons have been named after living or dead officers.

The objects and purpose of the Regular Army and Navy Union, U. S. America are defined to be: "to preserve and strengthen that fraternal feeling which binds together the regular soldier, sailors and marines of the United States who have rendered faithful service to the government; to do all in our power to promote and elevate the social and national standing of the enlisted man, and the man before the mast, and to encourage and abet legislation for his benefit; to strenuously insist upon the enforcement of Federal and State Civil Service laws, when mandatory preference in the way of employment is given to honorably discharged veterans; to care for the sick and distressed, to bury the dead, and to provide for the dependents of departed comrades and shipmates."

The Regular Army and Naval Union of the United States of America derives and exercises its powers and authority for and by virtue of incorporation from the Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, March 31, 1888.

It has three flags: The Union Jack, the U. S. Regulation, and the Headquarters and Garrison Flag. The latter is of banner silk, four and a half by six feet, divided into three diagonal parts, red, white and blue, the badge in gold leaf and colors in centre, with printed scroll below, and the words *Fortiter, Fideliter, Feliciter* in a scroll above the badge with name and number of garrison in gold leaf, trimmed with yellow fringe.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting held January 16, in the hall of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, Dr. Benjamin A. Gould, the president, in the chair, Andrew McF. Davis read a paper on the Land Bank of 1740 and such events connected with its history as are to be found in the archives of the State House, in the course of which he called attention to the fact that the Act of Parliament of 1720, known as "the Bubble Act," directed against schemes in Great Britain which, by its terms, could not reasonably be supposed to have applied to the colonies, was invoked in Parliament to settle this affair, and an Act was passed in 1741 nominally extending the Act of 1720, declaring that it always has applied to the colonies. Mr. Davis at this point called attention to the fact that there was in the public record office of London an opinion rendered by the attorney-general of Great Britain to the Board of Trade, in which he expressed the opinion that an organization in Boston in 1735 for the purpose of carrying on a bank was not against the law of Great Britain.



BOOK-PLATE IN USE BY THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

(Designed by Mrs. J. K. Van Rensselaer, of New York.)



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, that is, the original Society of the "Dames," met, February 13, at the residence of Mrs. Edward King, University Place, New York City. The feature of the occasion was the reading by Miss Julia Livingston Delafield, the historian of the Society, of Mrs. Fitzgerald's paper on "Robert Livingston, the First Lord of the Manor." The paper was in itself a history of New York in colonial days, throwing light on a quaint period of the history of the country which is passing away from the people's memory. A short discussion on the paper followed. It was pointed out by some of the ladies present that here and there in down-town New York there are places which the march of commerce has left untouched, where the ancient stamp of gentility still remains though a block on either side the commercial spirit is rampant. The very enjoyable afternoon ended in viewing relics said to have belonged to the first Lord of the Manor of Livingston, and to his son's wife, *nee* Alexander.

A course of five lectures on colonial subjects will be given on Mondays during Lent in the ball-room of the Waldorf, New York, under the auspices of the Colonial Dames. The first will be given by Prof. Ware, of Columbia College, on "Colonial Architecture," illustrated. The other lectures will be delivered by Edward Eggeston, on "First Contact with the Wilderness," "Early Land!" and "Labor Systems," "Domestic and Social Life," and "Bread-winning, Money-making, Trade and Piracy."

The above design has been adopted by this Society as a book-plate for the use of the members only. It has been copyrighted.

THE SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, in Maryland, still keeps up its weekly "tea" at the Society's rooms in Baltimore. At each meeting Mrs. Charles W. Lord delivers a "short talk" on the "Colonial Days of Maryland." Her third talk was concerning the "Maryland Barons." Saying:



"The gentlemen landowners of the colonies had judicial rights over their manors, with courts baron and courts leet. They were tried only by their peers, and could be executed, but by beheading instead of hanging. They were really feudal lords. Their plantations were worked by the servants and descendants, who had accompanied them. Many adventurers, having no means of making the expensive voyage to America, sold their services for a term of years to the gentlemen whom they accompanied, so that some of the gentry had ten or twenty followers of this kind. When the terms of service had expired these redemptioners, as they were called, earned their freedom and were entitled to fifty acres, and in turn became farmers and freemen, with votes in the Assembly and a voice in the general management of the Province.

"Letters from some of the early Governors protesting against the English commissioners and the proprietary sending over convicts and felons to be sold to the colonists are extant. Persons were kidnapped on the streets of London, at times when the ships were sailing, to increase the number of colonial bondsmen and so increase the grants of land and the rentals of tobacco and grain. Children were often thus stolen and carried to the colonies, and either sold there or owned by the adventurers who captured them, for even children counted in the early apportioning of land. Later, we read of educated convicts or criminals being sent to the Province and sold as teachers. Some young men sold their services as teachers for a term of years in order to reach and settle in America. Redemptioners in many cases were refugees from religious persecution or from political charges in England. Being poor, and having had their property sequestered, they sold their services for the opportunity of starting life anew. These redemptioners, becoming freemen and landholders, established themselves and often married the daughters of their former masters. We read of such cases continually, and in those early days the mere fact of the few years of service did not doom a family to ignominy.

Mrs. Lord selected as the next subject of her "talk" to the Dames: "Troublous Times in the Colonies," treating especially of the Puritan uprising, in which the commanders were Capt. Fuller and Robert Brooke. This uprising constituted the first civil war in America, Mrs. Lord said:

"It is surely a great honor to Maryland and its founders to have a record of toleration and encouragement of religious beliefs. Other provinces persecuted those who differed in belief, following them with punishment, imprisonment, fines, confiscation and even death. But we can proudly claim that no persecutions for conscience's sake or on the absurd charge of witchcraft, as in the North, were authorized by our Catholic proprietary or his officers. Laws were made, indeed, for the protection of individual and religious rights, and their infringements were punished, but it was only for the protection of the Catholic religion, not for interference with others. Later, disfranchisements and persecutions did take place, but it was the refugees turning upon their benefactors when the former were drunken with the wine of American independence, and, like other inebriates, turned upon their friends, fancying them foes. After a most careful comparison of all our histories and many of the archives of the Assembly during those early days, I see but the confirmation of the wise concessions of the Calverts and the ingratitude of their proteges."

Mrs. Lord's next lecture was about "Colonial Customs, Early Manners and Provincial Families of Maryland."

She said that the 'dignity of the Governors' families was based on the English customs. They rode in state with often a retinue of gentlemen following. Later, when there were roads leading to the towns, there were great coaches with relays of horses and postillions with outriders and horns. Even as late as the Revolution visitors drove from one province to another in great red or yellow coaches, with a bodyguard of negro servants, whose knee-breeches and buttons were inferior copies of their master's dress and proclaimed his state. Only Governors' and councillors' families wore silks and velvets, and the wig with its cue and powder marked the gentleman from the yeoman. This was in those feudal days, before an American citizen recognized his own importance.

The hour glass, dinner horn and call drum, were succeeded by the watchman in the towns, and until a late date in our country it was customary for watchmen patrolling the streets at night to call the hours. Occasionally a gentleman settler of means brought a Dutch clock with him, or a watch as large as a teacup, which was, of course, a mark of great distinction. The noon-mark on the door or window told the dinner hour and the birds warned laborers when to arise or quit work for the evening meal.

Our colonial ancestors were not lacking in amusements. Besides fairs and cock-fights they had great festivities at Xmas in Maryland and Virginia. The Yule log blazed in the great fireplaces and the young folk and children danced in the glow with songs and games, and old English "Blind-man's-buff" and "Hunt the slipper." Gifts were exchanged, punch and cider and sack flowed freely. At the mansions of Maryland the larder needed ever to be well supplied, as beside the large families and many dependants, there were constant interchanges of hospitalities between neighboring families. The Tilghmans, Goldsboroughs, Lloyds and Ringolds of Wye Island and Kent were on the friendliest terms of intimacy. Before the Revolution, when Annapolis was at the height of its gayeties, with its fortnightly Assembly balls, its theatres, races and routes, the ten-oared barge of Lloyds would be constantly seen bringing its bevy of lovely daughters of the house of Lloyd and its gay young cavaliers to the festivities at the Capital.

Mrs. Lord also gave a long and interesting record of old Maryland names and marriages and mansions, with bricks for building and mahogany for furniture imported from England, and spinning-wheels, whereon fair Colonial Dames spun.

In Dorchester county, Old Trinity Church is one of the finest specimens of colonial building extant, and the chalice still in use belongs to the original communion service prescribed by Queen Anne. The cushion upon which the Bible rests was also given by Queen Anne, and is the one upon which she kneeled at her coronation. These relics are guarded between services at the Old Dorsey home, upon whose land the church stands. The original grant from Lord Baltimore, dated 1760, and bearing the Proprietary's signature; still in the family, is a second grant, the earlier record having been given in 1701. The land has come to each holder by inheritance, never having been bought or sold.

Mrs. Lord's lecture, on February 8, was concerning the "Protestant Revolution in Maryland." In the opening of the lecture extracts were read from letters, the originals of which are now in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, from Governor Calvert to his father, giving a most interesting glimpse into the colonial life of the time.

In one dated September 6, 1663, he writes: "Your Lopps" (meaning lordship) "having date as per Margaret, I have received, and the several bills of lading &c., and

at the same time my Cousin William's sister arrived here, and is now at my house, and has care of my household affairs. As yett noe good match does p'sent, but I hope in a short time she may find one to her owne contente, and your Lopp's desire. I shall further what I can towards it." He also speaks often of "my cousin Henry Dernell," "my brother Vincent Lowe," and "my cousin Baker Brooke." In a later letter he writes of "little Cis," and thanks Lord Calvert for "cappe and sword and belt" sent to the little grandson. He also writes of a certain lady who arrived, and "appears to be a very well-behaved, well-bred person, as your Lopps writes, and, therefore, I received her under my rooffe, where I presume she will remain for one yeare, and I hope she will think fitt to dispose of herself by way of marriage before that time bee expired"—a wish fraught with greater hospitality than appeared upon the surface. Marrying and giving in marriage, was as important a function in those days as it is to-day, and one only regrets that the meager glimpses given of the feasting and junketing in those times when a governor and an ex-governor of a Palatinate, being son and brother of its Lord Proprietary, gathered the colonial councillors and their wives to celebrate the important events with due state.

Of the events leading up to the Protestant Revolution, Mrs. Lord touched most graphically.

On November 30, 1675, Cecilius Calvert, the first Lord Proprietary of Maryland, died, and his title and proprietary rights descended to his only son, Governor Charles Calvert. During the absence for several years of the latter in England, dissensions were rife between the different factions, and religion itself at a very low ebb. A clergyman named Yoe, writing to the Archbishop of Canterbury of the godless condition of the province, says: "The Lord's Day is profaned; it is become a Sodom of wickedness; a pesthouse of iniquity."

Efforts were being made to establish the Church of England, and the Privy Council urged the matter of government support for the clergy of that denomination, But Lord Baltimore resisted the appeal, urging that the greater part of the inhabitants do consist of Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists and Quakers, those of the Church of England, as those of the Romish, being fewest." He also reminded the council of the act of 1649, confirmed in 1676, countenancing all religions, and known as the toleration act. The revolution was caused by the Protestants joining in an association of arms for the defense of the Protestant religion, and for asserting the rights of King William and Queen Mary in the province of Maryland, and all the English dominion, in April, 1689. The King sustained the association, and appointed Sir Lionel Capely governor. This first royal governor reached here April, 1691, and called a general assembly May 10, 1692, at St. Mary's. Their first act was the recognition of William and Mary, and their second the overthrow of the equal toleration act, and the establishment of the Episcopal Church by law. The counties were divided into parishes, and levied without distinction for the support of the ministers.

Mrs. Lord delivered the seventh lecture of her course upon "Colonial Days," taking as her subject "The Removal of Maryland's Capital from St. Mary's to Annapolis."

In July, 1694, Francis Nicholson arrived from England as the Governor appointed by King William. No sooner had he reached the province than he called an assembly not at St. Mary's, but at the town of Proctors, Providence, or Annapolis, as it was afterwards named. Great was the dismay of city and council at this ominous change, but greater the triumph of the Protestant party. The city of St. Mary's sent a pathetic appeal to the Governor and Assembly. They reminded them of the rights of the city; of its conveniences of harbor, forts, magazines, State House, courts and of the expense of the Government buildings to city and province, and promised to afford every facility between St. Mary's and the Patuxent river for official business; but the only answer by

the Assembly was that St. Mary's, after sixty-odd years of experience and expense, had little to show for either; that, like Pharaoh's kine, they remained as at first, and the Assembly was discouraged to add any more of their substance to such ill improvers, and again they add, "St. Mary's has only served hitherto to cast a blemish upon all the rest of the province in the judgment of all discerning strangers, who, perceiving the meanness of the head, must rationally judge proportionally of the body thereby.

The Governor met his council at the courthouse in the town on the Severn in February, 1694. He ordered the records at St. Mary's to be removed in good, strong bags, tied with cordage and hides and well packed, with guards to attend them night and day as a protection against accident, and to be delivered to the Sheriff of Anne Arundel county at Anne Arundel town.

A State House completed in 1697 was an imposing structure of brick built upon a bluff. But it was struck by lightning during one of the first meetings and one representative killed, and the fire was put out only to be followed a few years later by another, and again in 1704 it was burned with many important archives, which must have seemed to the outraged people of St. Mary's as an especial visitation of Providence upon those who had presumed to wrench the seat of government from the old Capital.

In October, 1694, an act was passed for the maintenance of free schools by taxing furs, beef, bacon and exports, and an address was sent to their Majesties William and Mary and also to the Archbishop of Canterbury asking them to become patrons of the school projected at Annapolis. Thus King William's School was established, which in 1784 became incorporated with St. John's College.

The new Capital had scarcely had time to develop in the sunshine of civil and royal favor when the French, upon the Canadian borders, assisted by the Indians, threatened Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. The Northern colonies took advantage of the troubles to become aggressive, so that for a season there was some thought of consolidating the colonies under a viceroy. In 1702 Queen Anne ascended the British throne. Meanwhile St. Mary's, its prestige and power departed, dwindled away—all following the current from necessity or fashion to Annapolis. A cavern, well hidden beneath vines and sumach, holds the bones of Maryland's first governor, good Leonard Calvert; also of Lady Jane Calvert, first wife of Charles, Lord Baltimore, and their oldest son, Cecilius, and St. Mary's is to-day but the graveyard of its buried past.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, in Pennsylvania, held its annual reception and breakfast February 15, at the Hotel Bellevue, Philadelphia. The officers of all the local chapters of the patriotic-hereditary societies and historical societies were guests. The occasion was also the celebrating the two hundred and fifty-second anniversary of the landing of John Printz, governor of New Sweden. Ex-provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Stille, related briefly and in an interesting manner the events of the history of Penn's country, prior to the coming of Penn, and told of the fifteen years of Swedish rule on the Delaware, and then presented Mrs. James Mifflin, who read an entertaining paper on the Swedish Governor Printz, and was followed by Miss Clark with a poem, "Penelope von Printz."

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, in Connecticut, gave a reception February 12, in the Historical Society's rooms, New Haven. The local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution were their

guests. Major Asa Bird Gardiner, of New York State Society of the Cincinnati, read a paper on the "Historic Founders of the Original Colonies."

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, in Wisconsin.—Mrs. Thomas R. Mercein, of Milwaukee, has been appointed by the National Society, to be chairman of Wisconsin, with power to organize a Wisconsin Chapter of the Society, as provided for at the national convention of "Colonial Dames" held in Washington last April.

"COLONIAL DAMES" was the subject of an entertaining paper read by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, authoress of "Costume of Colonial Dames," before the Woman's Club, Worcester, Mass., February 8. Mrs. Earle explained the object of patriotic societies, for one of which her paper had first been written. She greatly deplored the absence in Worcester of any society of Colonial Dames, Sons or Daughters of the Revolution or other similar organization, and urged upon her hearers the profit and pleasure to be derived from them.

In the course of her lecture she said :—

We have heard much of the lives of the colonial dames and good wives of New England, until we have for them a sense of fireside intimacy, which seems fairly neighborly, in spite of the flight of years. Of the homespun life of the women of the Southern colonies less has been written, for in many ways less is known. Life in Virginia in early days was at once grander and shabbier than in New England. The Puritan woman, in her cold home, with her chilled spiritual, physical and sentimental life, with her never-ending domestic labors, still had more comforts—though fewer luxuries—than her Southern sisters. For in Virginia society was firmly stratified; the colonial cavaliers—those great land-holders—at the top; below them the small planters; then the redemptioners, from whom came the poor whites and overseers. The wives of the upper classes had from earliest times many of the beautiful things of life; but their poorer white sisters fared much worse than the wives of the New England settlers.

After describing the colony at Jamestown, as a community of men, "seated there in their persons, but not settled in their minds to make it their place of rest and continuance," there being but few women there, Mrs. Earle continued :

There are some scenes in colonial life which stand out of the past with much clearness of outline, which seem, though no details survive, to present us with a vivid picture.

One is the landing (in 1620) of ninety possible wives at Jamestown beach, where pressed forward eagerly and amorously waiting, about four hundred lonely emigrant bachelors. A man needed a quick eye, a ready tongue, a manly presence, if he were to succeed against such odds in supply and demand, and obtain a fair one. But whosoever he won, was, indeed, a prize, for all were asserted to be young, handsome, honestly educated maids, of honest life and carriage.

The early history of Maryland seems singularly peaceful when contrasted with that of other colonies, but against that comparatively peaceful background stands out one of the most remarkable figures of early colonial life—Margaret Brent, the first woman in America to demand suffrage, a vote and representation. She came to the province in 1638, with her sister, took up land, built manor houses and brought over more colonists; they were active in business, and Margaret acted as her brother's attorney. She quelled an incipient mutiny in the army more than once.

The business woman is not wholly a product of the nineteenth century. I have

seen advertisements in both Southern and New England colonial newspapers of women mantua-makers, wax-workers, japanners, dealers in crockery, flower and vegetable seeds, drugs, and often of wines and spirits. Of the eighteen women who were printers and editors of American newspapers previous to the Revolution, as many carried on that business in the South as in the North. Curiously enough, but few women were book-sellers or stationers.

I have been much impressed in reading the court records of the Southern colonies to note the vast care taken there to prevent lying, slandering, gossiping, backbiting and idle babbling. The loving kindness, which proved as strong a foundation for a successful colony as did godliness, made the settlers resent deeply any violations, though petty, of the laws of social kindness. Men were more frequently punished than women. The ducking-stool was a favorite instrument of torture for long-tongued women; the last time that a scold was sentenced to be punished by it was almost in her own day, in the case of Mrs. Anne Royal, a hated lobbyist in Washington.

Nothing can more plainly show the regard in which women were held in Virginia in the middle of the eighteenth century than the entries in the accounts of Col. William Byrd, of his visits to Virginia houses. An accomplished and cultivated gentleman, he wrote with intelligence and power when dealing with masculine subjects, but revealed his opinion of the mental capacity of the fair sex by such side glimpses as these: "We supped about 9, and then prattled with the ladies." "Our conversation with the ladies was like whip-syllabub, very pretty, but nothing in it." I also learn that there was much difference between what he said to the ladies and of them.

A remarkable feature of Southern social life in these times was the belleship of widows. They were literally the queens of society. Washington, Jefferson and Madison all married Southern widows. After the Southern colonies were firmly planted and had become wealthy, an epidemic of sentimentality and mawkishness seemed to prevail everywhere. Beneath much external stiffness and ceremony of demeanor there was astonishing rudeness in private. Young ladies and gentlemen romped with each other; the men used to kiss the girls, burst in upon them in their rooms, seize their letters, etc.

When the troublous times of the Revolution approached these Southern women took the lead in constant and self-sacrificing patriotism. On their thrilling deeds of bravery I cannot dwell, for when they reached those stirring times they were no longer colonial dames, but were daughters of the American Revolution.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, New Jersey Society, since its earliest days, has made a point of remembering the anniversary of the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and it has done well thus to mark these dates with special recognition, for in all the history of the Revolution there are no more wonderful and thrilling stories than those of these two battles, none which sound more deeply the chord of patriotism, none which rouse the mind to more grateful and admiring recognition of the services of the father of his country. There are many battles where success is obtained as much by the skill



and bravery of the whole army or on account of favoring circumstances or situation as by the ability of that one man who holds the position of leader, but at Trenton and at Princeton the victory was due in an extraordinary degree to the genius of George Washington alone. In these days of iconoclasm it is not unusual to hear derogatory remarks concerning the military capacity

of the "American Fabius, who never won a battle" and to be told that Washington, though not lacking in sober wisdom, was deficient in those splendid qualities which make a great leader. It is, therefore, especially grateful to his admirers that the "Daughters of the Revolution should keep before us the memory of two battles in which he showed powers worthy of the greatest general." Said Frederic the Great: "The supreme daring which would appeal a lesser soul, the determination which could not yield but would turn defeat into victory, and the fire of a mighty personality which seemed to weld the whole army into one sword with which to strike."

We have recorded many sayings of Cæsar, of Cromwell and of Napoleon, none more intrepid than the words of our General when in the storm and the cold before Trenton, at almost desperate odds, he answered to the news that the muskets were wet and useless and that the soldiers were trying to clear them.

"Then give them bayonets. The town must be carried."

Equally thrilling is the story of Washington's action at the battle of Princeton. From a rising ground he beheld his troops in retreat. Putting his horse to a gallop and waving his hat above his head he dashed forward, endangered by random shots from his own men and under the fire of the enemy, a conspicuous mark with his commanding figure and his white horse. His aide-de-camp losing sight of him in the smoke, gave him up for lost. By his consummate bravery he turned the fortunes of the day; the men rallied at the sound of his voice and followed him, cheering to victory.

The celebration of the "Daughters of the Revolution" was held this year at the house of the vice-president of the State, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, at East Orange. The rooms and halls were decorated with the American flag; and about eighty representative ladies were present from all parts of New Jersey. Miss Adaline W. Sterling, who is well-known for her delightful historical lectures, read a paper on "Our use as a Society." Saying:

"We meet to-day to commemorate a Christmas by no means altogether merry, and a new year which was rather unhappy to our British kindred some one hundred and eighteen years ago. We bring to grateful remembrance to-day the Trenton and Princeton battles fought on Jersey soil—victories won when hearts were already waxing faint; when doubt and dissension were already creeping into the councils of the infant nation; when a British general was boasting that a corporal's guard would be sufficient to sweep the Jerseys clear of rebels—of ragged, starving, shoeless men, a very travesty of soldiery. But these same half-starved, half-frozen men forced their way through ice and biting sleet and made the Hessians dance to a tune as discordant as it was unexpected, and while they were about it did a little sweeping on their own account and set the pace for two regiments of British grenadiers one January day, on the Princeton road."

After speaking in eloquent words of the use of hereditary societies in arousing patriotic feeling she brought forward briefly and forcibly the special need of such organizations in the present condition of our country.

"To quote from the Missionary Hymn, 'From Every Tribe and Nation,' numbers have swarmed to us, to prove full oft that 'Only Man is Vile.' These immigrants have come to find a home ready made, to enjoy privileges they never earned, to administer a government whose principles they scarcely understand or appreciate. Do you find here no suggestion of the use of our and kindred Societies? And these newcomers, after all,

teach us a lesson, our shame be it that we need such. Here under the flag which proclaims universal freedom they preserve the memories, the faiths, the traditions of their native land, forgetting what a harsh mother she has been. If these can keep alive memories overshadowed by remembrances of military despotism and religious oppression, why should not we hold in honored and grateful recollection the stainless record of the heroes who builded our nation."

The speaker then turned to the special value of woman's patriotism, and while skillfully avoiding the suffrage question she remarked woman's recognized ability in one direction.

"That she counts in the body politic is instanced by the appeal recently made by masculine reformers for her aid in a difficult piece of municipal house-cleaning."

After a few stirring words upon the responsibilities of the times Miss Sterling closed with these words of enthusiasm:

"But we are *propaganda fidei* and the faith we would propagate is love of country, strong and faithful; devotion to her interests; the preservation of the nation whose foundation our fathers laid deep and true; and the glory of the flag,—the flag with its white of truth, its blue of fidelity, its red of love—and God's stars shining o'er all.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Troy, N. Y., met at the house of Mrs. Theodore F. Barnum, January 28. After reports and a paper read, the name of the Chapter "Rensselaerwyck," was chosen. This chapter is a large one. Mrs. Charles L. Alden regent and Mrs. Wm. A. Thompson, vice-regent.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts.—It was this Society that had a "Boston Tea Party," December 17. (See p. 584.)

The Council of the Daughters of the Revolution, of Massachusetts, was held at the residence of the State regent, Mrs. William Lee, Brookline, December 17. The Society is in a most flourishing condition, with Chapters authorized in Lynn, Salem, Worcester, the Newtons and other towns. The name for the Boston Chapter, "Dorothy Q.," was adopted in 1892 at the first meeting held in Massachusetts by the General Society, in honor of Dr. Holmes and his noble ancestor, the heroine of his poem.

At the annual meeting, December 17, the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. William Lee; secretary, Mrs. George F. Daniels; treasurer, Mrs. Leslie C. Wead; registrar, Mrs. Frank M. Goss; librarian, Mrs. George F. Choate. Commencing with twenty-six members, the Society has grown until at the close of the year the membership includes one hundred and five Daughters. During the year meetings of the State Society have been held to commemorate the battles of Concord and Lexington, the battle of Bunker Hill, the surrender at Yorktown, the Boston Tea Party. At all these meetings the attendance has been large and enthusiastic.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, East Orange, N. J., met recently at the house, a charming old mansion, of Miss Catherine Ten Eycke Woodruff. This was to be no modern reception of ten minutes' chatter, *café frappé* and *bouillon*. The Chapter gathered in the beautiful old kitchen, where stood the quilting frames (which might be accurately termed family

heirlooms) before the brilliant fire in the enormous fire-place, which had seats in its corners and a veritable crane. All set to their novel work with much merriment and with such a will that by dusk the quilt was completed. Then at a table lighted by wax candles in beautifully branched silver candle-sticks there was served from old blue china a supper of "Ye Olden Time," when someone in a punning humor said that Washington gave the redcoats "bayonets" at Trenton, but Miss Woodruff gave the Daughters "doughnets." It was altogether a very enjoyable affair.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Brooklyn, N. Y., Long Island Star Chapter, Regent Mrs. Horatio C. King, has started its career by an agreement to mark by some suitable monument the spot on the hillside at Fort Greene Park where the ashes of the dead prisoners from the British warships during the Revolution were interred a few years ago. At present the only memorial is a small retaining wall of the simplest kind. The remains were formerly in a forgotten graveyard in Raymond street, and some public-spirited citizens had them transferred to their present site in Fort Greene, and there interred.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES, which was instituted in the latter part of 1894, has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and the preliminary steps have been taken toward the organization of chapters in several other States. The incorporators of the Order are veteran officers and lineal male descendants in the direct male line of commissioned officers who performed active service in any of the following wars: The Revolutionary War, the War with Tripoli, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War, being all the wars of this country with a foreign enemy. The objects and purposes of the Order are broad and national, and not in any way sectional. The requirements for eligibility to membership are very closely restricted, only male persons proving descent from commissioned officers, in the direct male line, being eligible. Members will be known as "Companions," either "Veteran Companions," or "Hereditary Companions."

Extract from the constitution:

VETERAN COMPANIONS.—These shall be Commissioned Officers in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, or honorably discharged therefrom, who did active field, garrison or naval duty in any of the wars designated in Section 4 of this Article, as a soldier, sailor or marine in the service of one of the States or of the United States; and also persons who did such active field, garrison or naval duty in any of said wars, as Commissioned Officers therein, and who received their commissions by direct act of either Federal or State authority, and who were honorably discharged from service.

HEREDITARY COMPANIONS.—These shall be the direct male lineal descendants, in the male line, of any Veteran Companion; provided, that in case any Veteran Companion has no direct male lineal descendant, he shall have the privilege of nominating as his representative and successor, a brother, or a nephew of the same family name; and also the direct male lineal descendants, in the male line, of a Commissioned Officer, as the Propositus, who performed active field, garrison or naval duty, as a Commissioned Officer, in any of said wars, and who received his commission by direct act of one of the thirteen original Colonies, or of Vermont, or of the Continental Congress, or of one of the States, or of the United States.

Provided: That such Propositus remained always loyal to his cause and was either killed or died in service, or was honorably discharged therefrom; and

Provided: That when the claim to eligibility is based upon the service of an ancestor in the "Mititia," it must be satisfactorily shown that such ancestor was actually called into the service of one of said thirteen original Colonies, or of Vermont, or of the Continental Congress, or of one of the States, or of the United States, and performed garrison or field duty; and

Provided: That when the claim to eligibility is based upon the service of an ancestor as a "Naval or Marine Officer," it must be satisfactorily shown that such service was regularly performed in the Continental Navy, or in the Navy of one of the thirteen original Colonies, or of Vermont, or of one of the States, or of the United States, or on an armed vessel, other than a merchant ship, which sailed under letters of marque and reprisal, and that such ancestor was duly enrolled in the ship's company as a Commissioned Officer.

Among the founders of the Order are Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter, Maj.-Gen. John P. Hatch, Maj.-Gen. Francis E. Pinto, Maj.-Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones—all veterans of the Mexican War; Maj.-Gen. Alexander S. Webb, David Banks, James Henry Morgan, Maj.-Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Frank Montgomery Avery, Col. John C. Calhoun, Marshall B. Stafford, Col. Irving M. Avery, William Linn Keese, Charles H. Murray, Maj.-Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, Robert Webb Morgan, Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D.; George W. Olney, and Maturin L. Delafield, Jr.

The following are the officers of the Order: David Banks, commander; James H. Morgan, vice-commander; Frank M. Avery, judge advocate and acting secretary; Gen. Egbert L. Viele, treasurer; Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D., chaplain. The objects and purposes of this military Order do not encroach in any way upon the field of usefulness and activity of any other society. Preliminary blanks have been prepared, which contain extracts from the constitution and by-laws of the Order, giving the requirements for eligibility to membership and other information, and which may be obtained by those interested on application, by letter, to the acting secretary, F. M. Avery, 154 Nassau street, New York City. Although the Order has but recently been incorporated, a considerable number of applications for admission to membership have already been received, and at the meeting of the Council, Feb. 20, thirty members were enrolled. It is desired by those interested in the Order that its growth shall be slow and satisfactory, rather than rapid at the cost of carelessness in the examination of proofs of eligibility, and accordingly it is the policy of the Order, as set forth in its constitution and by-laws, that a high degree of strictness in this regard shall be maintained, which, while it may tend to somewhat retard the growth of the Order at first, will be to its ultimate advantage.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Wisconsin Commandery, commemorated Lincoln's life and services by a reception and banquet at Milwaukee, February 6. Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Lucius Fairchild were present. Speeches were made by Bishop Fallows, of Illinois; Col. John C. Spooner and ex-Gov. Hoard.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, California Com-



mandery, gave Gen. Forsyth, U. S. Army, a reception at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, January 9. Besides members of the organization, a number of invited guests prominent in army circles were present. Col. C. Mason Kinne acted as toastmaster. He spoke of the services rendered the country by the honored guest. He said Sheridan tutored Gen. Forsyth in the military art, and a better master could not have been found.

Gen. Forsyth was then introduced amid hearty cheers. He related a few war incidents which occurred when he was fighting the Confederates. To his great friend, Sheridan, he paid a touching tribute, declaring his memory would stand foremost among the famous commanders. The next speaker was Gen. James F. Owen, of the British Army. Col. Parnell read a paper on the "Modoc Wars." Rev. H. R. Haweis spoke upon the "War of Independence in Italy." Rear-Admiral Beardslee spoke upon the "Navy."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Missouri Commandery, had a dinner at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, February 2. It was a very enjoyable affair.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Illinois Commandery, held a ladies' reception and banquet, January 11, at the Pacific Hotel, Chicago. Four hundred and fifty sat at the tables. Judge H. A. Freeman read an interesting paper on the "Battle of Stone River."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Minnesota Commandery, celebrated Lincoln's birthday by a reception and banquet at Minneapolis, February 12. The address of welcome was made by Capt. Charles W. Hackett, which was responded to by Gen. Fairchild. Bishop Gilbert, delivered an address on "The Value of Patriotism," and Rev. Pleasant Hunter, on "Lincoln, the Man." Capt. Eugene Cary spoke to the theme, "Retrospection," saying:

By a law of our nature in the progress from infancy to old age there comes a time in the life of every man when the prospective gives way to the retrospective; when the man ceases to look forward and plan for the future and turns and travels backward over the path he had before trod, living among the scenes and associations of earlier years. To most of us the day of retrospection has come. We have commenced this backward march, and we find ourselves living largely in the past, and now mainly in the time when we were comrades in arms.

In the active years after the war—the years of our fullest manhood—we gave ourselves to what was around us and before us, thinking little of the great conflict through which we had passed; but now, by force of this natural law, we are back again in the arena of our country's turmoil and peril. We hear again the bugle-call to duty, the command to go forward, and we seem to know again the shock of battle and the shout of victory. But what is dearer than all else, we feel renewed those bonds of sympathy and comradeship, yea, of friendship and affection, which bound us together and blessed us then, and which have possessed our souls and blessed us ever since.

We are proud—all of us justly proud—that we were a part of the great loyal host whose martial tread once shook the earth and whose valor saved the nation. We are proud that we were permitted to bear a part in the perils and sacrifices of that time; that we shared in the exaltation of that time, when patriotism became a resistless passion and service of country a sacred duty, and when all the people were lifted up to a higher plane of thought, motive and action.

But, after all, I suspect that now in our advanced years, we find ourselves cherishing most of those tender sentiments of affection and friendship, of brotherly good will and good fellowship, the seeds of which were harrowed in by the rough drags of war. Close was the touch of elbows then, but not more close than is now the touch of our hearts. It is not the larger happenings of campaign and battle, on which our memories dwell, but on those minor incidents which gave color to events, as single threads which give texture and quality to the woven fabric. We love to get together and live over with each other these old scenes—to sing the old songs. Jests and laughter fall from our lips, but in our hearts, oh, what fountains of tears! What garnered sacred memories of common experiences—the dreary camp, the weary march, the comrades that dropped at our sides, the anxious longing, the anxious waiting—but, over all, the blessed benediction of duty done and patriotism triumphant.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Pennsylvania Commandery, held a stated meeting, February 6, at the Union League Club House, Philadelphia. Brev.-Col. W. H. Harrison, U. S. Volunteer, read a paper, "Personal Experience of a Cavalry Officer, 1861-1866."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, District of Columbia Commandery, celebrated Lincoln's birthday by a banquet at Washington city, February 12, at the Arlington Hotel. Rear-Admiral Ramsay presided at the feast, and about him sat the Argentine minister, the Hawaiian minister, the Nicaraguan minister, Senator John Sherman, Senator Hawley, who led the singing of patriotic songs standing on a chair with the vigor of a school boy; Senator Vilas, Senator Platt, of Connecticut; Col. John P. Nicholson, recorder-in-chief of Pennsylvania; Capt. C. A. Sumner, of California Commandery; John B. Hamilton, of Illinois Commandery; Gen. Joseph S. Smith, of Massachusetts Commandery; Lieut. G. W. Morse, from the same State; Gen. E. A. Carr, U. S. Army, from Missouri; Col. H. B. Briston, Maj. F. H. Phipps, U. S. Army; Capt. J. C. Ayres, U. S. Army, and Capt. Eben G. Scott, all of New York; Maj. Henry E. Smith and Lieut. J. E. Robinson, both of Pennsylvania. Admiral Ramsay introduced George L. Wellington, M. C., of Maryland, to speak of the eighty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Wellington's speech was an eloquent tribute to the memory of Lincoln, and called out many prolonged cheers. Senator Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, was called by the toastmaster to speak on the thirteenth anniversary. No speaker for the evening was more cordially greeted. Prof. Orson V. Tousley was the next speaker, who spoke to the toast, "The Patriotism of Peace," in which he emphasized happily the achievements of victory in other times than those of war. Senator Hawley spoke to "Our Country."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Ohio Commandery, held a banquet February 7, in Cleveland, at The Hollenden. Covers were

laid for forty. Gen. G. W. Shurtleff, of Oberlin, read a paper on the "Military Services of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Indiana Commandery, gave a banquet, Capt. David Allen presided, at Indianapolis, February 12. F. Hopkinson Smith was the first speaker, and was followed by Lieut-Gov. Nye, C. W. Fairbanks, G. W. Steele, Frank Hanley, Rufus McGee, Charles B. Landis and H. C. Adams. The Commandery accepted the invitation of Evansville to hold the October meeting in that city.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Colorado Commandery, held its annual reception and banquet at the Windsor Hotel, Denver, February 12.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Kansas Commandery, held its annual reception and banquet, February 6, at Throop Hotel, Topeka. One hundred and twenty-five members sat at the tables. Major J. K. Hudson welcomed the companions to Topeka. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Gillpatrick, as master of ceremonies, opened the way for the set speeches of the night. Col. Alex. Warner responded to the toast, "The Soldier Citizen;" ex-Governor Seay, of Oklahoma, a guest, delivered patriotic reminiscences; ex-Governor George T. Anthony responded to the sentiment, "The Heroes in Civil Life;" other speakers were Major J. F. Haskell, U. S. Army, "Tim" McCarthy, and Capt. J. G. Waters, who responded to the last toast, "Good Night," saying in conclusion:

The feast has ended and its broken fragments strew the board. Sweet as these gathered flowers may be, which some kind hand has culled, they at last begin to wither and turn away in languor from the sweetness of their own perfume. For, gray beards all, the hour grows late! During the flight of these swift moments we have heard an indistinct echo of bugles and where it melts into silence our ears are too dull and heavy to discern. There has come to us the patter of far-away drums across the distance of years and many leagues of time. Through a sunburst of the past our eyes have caught the glitter of banners, upheld in defeat, and high against the sky in the supreme agony of victory. There have marched by us regiments whose faint footfalls we could not hear; galloping artillery that gave no sound of hoof or wheel; horses, sabres and men who sat in the saddles well, who answered no salute. We have looked and listened as dreamers possessed by dream in the dead watch and silence of a mid-summer's night. From the other shore of an unknown and mysterious river and across its tide there has come a murmur of men that the witchery of this occasion has melted into the low chant of an anthem and the sweetness of a benediction.

We have given them faint replies of undying regard, and our answering hail has been to comrades. May all-gracious and all-hallowed night bear to them the tender and loving words spoken in this cheery place by all this goodly company of souls. We have rightfully spoken of the causes for which we fought, regardfully of each other, and devoutly of that great and increasing host, whose lances rust, whose hearts are dust, whose souls are with the Lord we trust. We have given the flag the obeisance, the smitten heart yields to his lady love. We have hid the passing hours with the sweetness of repeated song. And now, weary with the pleasure of this banquet-room, the desire comes for rest and sleep that only good night brings. We have felt the conjury by which dead memories come back to life; we have divined the sorcery of comradeship and the spell of benignant hours are upon us. The longest rivers reach the sea, and the toast and speech and song end with farewell. It has been cast upon me to be the

grim wizard whose wand shall ruthlessly break this enchantment and by a low and tremulously spoken good night, turn this gay scene into a memory that begins to fade even while the painter sits at his easel and brushes its splendor in. There are a few words in our speech that singly fill the page and touch the tongue with continued silence. Friends, home, family and God are more comprehensive than a lexicon and bounded by no definition. Among old comrades, on the eve of separation, each with the blessing of all, some to wander beyond the touch of hand or meet of eye, there drifts to human lip, no sadder, sweeter word, which I am forced to say—good night.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, New York Commandery, gave a banquet in New York City, February 6, at Delmonico's. It was one of the most entertaining since the days when Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman used to relate reminiscences after cigars had been lighted: After dinner Gen. Porter introduced the orators of the evening in his usual effervescent and humorous vein. Loyall Farragut, who was fleet secretary of the Mississippi Squadron, and son of Admiral Farragut, read a paper on "Reminiscences of the Mississippi," illustrating it with numerous views of the *Hartford* and the fleet, the Mississippi river flatboats, transformed into gunboats, the sieges of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, Port Hudson and Vicksburg, the Red river expedition, and scenes inside of Fort McCrea and other Confederate strongholds. Applause and cheers were frequently heard, the most marked being when the pictures of Farragut, Grant and Horace Porter were thrown on the screen. Among the many present, besides a score of ladies in the gallery, was Gen. George S. Greene, the oldest West Point graduate living, who is ninety-four years old.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Massachusetts Commandery, had a banquet at Boston, February 6. It was a very notable occasion, for the Commandery was honored by the presence of the two oldest of the surviving major-generals of the army—Gen. William B. Franklin, who commanded the Sixth Army Corps at Fredericksburg, and Gen. Baldy Smith, who also led a division of the same corps, and was afterward with Gen. Butler in the Army of the James. Beside this pair there were also Gov. Urban A. Woodbury, of Vermont, and Gen. T. W. Hyde, of Maine. Col. Higginson presided, and introduced Maj. Andrew M. Benson, of the Third New York Cavalry, to tell his story of the capture of Wilson's raiders in the plucky dash to cut the Weldon Railroad. The Major was in the pens at Columbia and Macon, at Savannah and at Charleston under fire. He told a most fascinating story of his escape.

THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, New York, celebrated the anniversary of the close of the war by a banquet, February 18, at the Waldorf, New York City. Maj. Asa Bird Gardiner, the vice-commandant, presided, and acted as toastmaster, Dr. Morgan Dix, the commandant, being absent. Relics of war adorned the banquet room, and the vice-commandant wore the old hat that has been worn by the presiding officers at all the meetings since 1826, when the New York Society was organized. The other officers at the table were Adjutant and Secretary Maj. Henry Chauncey, Jr., Quartermaster and Treasurer Dr. Gouverneur N. Smith, Paymaster and Adjutant-Secretary Charles Isham, Registrar Morris P.

Ferris, and Surgeon Maj. John V. R. Hoff, U. S. Army. The first speaker introduced was Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who responded to the toast of "The Army of the U. S. of America," Rear-Admiral Gherardi responded to "Commerce Protected by a Navy and a Navy Supported by Commerce." "The United States of America" was the subject of James Lindsay Gordon's speech. Maj. Gardiner himself made a few remarks on "The War of 1812," and then introduced John Winfield Scott, who responded as follows to "Historic Places in the State of New York and How to Preserve Them." That the function was very enjoyable was due to the energies of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Paul Gibert Thebaud, and Maturin L. Delafield, who composed the Committee of Arrangements.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE CHARLES C. BALDWIN.—It is our painful duty to register the death of another of our associate editors, Judge C. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland, O. He died at his home suddenly, early in the morning of February 2, of heart failure, caused by septic poisoning.

Charles Candee Baldwin was born December 2, 1834, at Middletown, Conn. He was a son of Seymour W. Baldwin and Mary E. Candee Baldwin. He graduated with honors in 1855 from Wesleyan University, Middletown, and took up the study of law in the Harvard Law School and received his degree of LL. B. there in 1857. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Cleveland. As a lawyer, Judge Baldwin's career was marked by rapid and signal success. His mind was such as to enable him to solve the most important problems relating to business and finance. Corporation and banking law was especially his study. He was popular among the people, as was shown by the manner of his election to the bench of the Circuit Court. Out of one hundred and sixty votes cast at the convention which nominated him in 1884 one hundred and forty-two votes were cast for him. He was elected for the third time to the Circuit Court bench last fall, and up to ten days before his death sat as the presiding judge of that court.

Though eminent as a lawyer and judge, Judge Baldwin was active in various pursuits, both in a business and educational way. He held at one time the position of trustee in two colleges and was actively connected with several educational organizations. The most important of the latter is the Western Reserve Historical Society, of which he was one of the founders, and of which he was at his death the president.

Judge Baldwin gave much time and original research to the work of the Historical Society. He wrote and translated a number of works, and the library and museum of the Society owe much to his judicious selections.

NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

PATTON.—Information wanted concerning Robert Patton, formerly a postmaster at this office between August 25, 1791, and February 14, 1814. I am making a collection of short sketches of the lives, as well as the photographs, of the former postmasters of this office, and I have been as yet unable to learn positively of Mr. Patton. What I know is, that in the records of the Society of the Cincinnati Robert Patton was succeeded in 1814 by Robert C. Patton. I should very much like to receive any of the facts of his life, and also the addresses of his descendants, in order that I may obtain from them a photograph of Mr. Patton.

Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WILKINS CARR, P. M.

COMBS.—Who was the mother of a Miss Combs, first cousin of Martha Washington? She became Mrs. Ware, whose daughter married Capt. John Southerland, of Revolutionary fame.

KLEINGES.—St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Barren Hill, Pa. In the *Philadelphia Record* of December 12, 1894, it states that in the churchyard of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, at Barren Hill, there are many old headstones which date back beyond the Revolution, among the several being named, it speaks of one bearing the inscription "Johan Henrich Kleinges, Mar. 13, 1760." I beg to make a correction in this inscription, as upon my visit to this graveyard, on September 3, 1894, I saw this headstone and took a correct copy of it. The slab is made of a dark-blue slate, and bears the following inscription:

1760.
JOHAN
HENRICH
KLEINGES,
Torenden.
13 Mai.

While on the footstone is inscribed:

Var 3
Char 2
Mant.

Can anyone tell the meaning of the inscription on the footstone?

DELAWARE AS AN ENDOWMENT FOR THE COLONIAL CHURCH.—Has any historian ever noticed the proposition of Rev. William Becket, contained in the following letter to the Bishop of London? Does anybody know whether it was seriously considered by the prelate addressed? Whether any movement was made by him, or by the Society, for the Propagation of the Gospel, which is the Society the letter refers to, in

accordance with its suggestions? It is printed in Perry's "Historical Collection Relating to the American Colonial Church," Vol. II (Pennsylvania), p. 150.

CHARLES P. KEITH.

PENNSYLVANIA, March 15th, 1727-8.

MY LORD:

Tho' I have not the happiness of being known to your Lordship yet as I have been a missionary to the Society for propagating the Gospel, &c., in Pennsylvania near 7 years & have made some observations upon the state of affairs here so I have something which I beg leave to offer to your Lordship's consideration that I conceive would conduce much (if it could be effected) to the interest of religion here. And these I humbly pray may be accepted as my apology for giving your Lordship this present trouble.

Here if a good tract of land lying on the west side of Delaware Bay & between the two provinces of Maryland & Pennsylvania, commonly called the Three Lower Counties (or Counties of New Castel, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware) about 100 miles in length & in some places 20 miles wide which as yet has probably no Proprietary but his Majesty; tho' Lord Baltimore & the heirs of Penn the Quaker are both now contending for it at law in England, not so much because either has a good title to it as because both desire it, & it would be a good & convenient addition to either of their provinces if they could make their right appear. But it is generally believed by many persons of the best credit & capacities here who are most acquainted with the case that the land does yet belong to the Crown; yt the claims both of the one & the other are weak & insufficient & yt when the matter is fully canvassed before the proper judicature in England it will be determined in favor of his Majesty's claim, who when at any time a commission is passed to a Govr of Pennsylvania & of the three Lower Counties on Delaware has always a clause inserted to this purpose, "Saving to our self our rights to the three Lower Counties on Delaware." Now should the case be so determined, if a Grant for this land could be procured to the Society from his Majesty as a good sum of money might be raised from it, not only at first but annually, so it might be a means to enable them to carry on more effectually the good work for which they were incorporated. I am informed by one of the most intelligent of our assembly (as the representatives of the people in legislation are called), that there are about 200,000 acres of land cleared & improved here, some of the settlers having titles from James, late Duke of York, some from Lord Baltimore, & others from Mr. Penn and his heirs all supposed to be void in law, since 'tis said that they who granted these lands had no title to it themselves. The inhabitants at present are very anxious about their titles, but would be glad to be settled in their possessions on a good foundation, & to have the church their landlord; I mean the majority at least who are members of the church of England. Could such a grant be procured, here money might be raised towards supporting a Suffragan (much wanted in America), to maintain missionaries, or to such uses as the Society should judge most expedient.

I remain, &c

WM BECKET

Missionary at Lewes.

BOWNE—SMITH.—Information wanted as to the parents and family of Hannah Smith, who m. Samuel Bowne in Flushing, Long Island, 10 mo., 8, 1708.

PHILLIPS.—The statement appears on p. 570: "Rev. George Phillips, who came to America with Gov. Winthrop in 1630, and settled at Watertown, Mass., as the first Congregational minister in America." On what ground does the correspondent rest the claim that George Phillips was the first "Congregational" minister in America and why does he style him a *Congregational* minister? If the theory advanced by the Congregationalists as to the origin of the Congregational Church in America is true Rev. John Robinson of Leyden, Holland, who never set foot on America, where he is said to have founded the Congregational Church was the first Congregational minister in America. But as this is manifestly an absurdity, the honor must pass along to one who was actually in the pulpit of the so-called "Mayflower Church." This presents to the view the unhappy John Lyford, who preached to the Plymouth settlers as early as 1624, and if the assembly there *was* at that time a Congregational Church as the historians of that denomination fondly claim, why the honor of being the first minister in America of that faith must certainly rest with him. But it will not do hold to Lyford as a Congregationalist, for Brother Bradford had him banished because he was too much of an Episcopalian. Nor are the Congregational writers ready to settle the honor upon the second minister who tried the pulpit at Plymouth. They are content to begin the line with the *third* man, Rev. Ralph Smith, who came over with Capt. Endicott in 1629. Giving the Congregational theory of church origin in America the benefit of every point claimed for it, Ralph Smith must be set down as the first Congregational minister in America.

The history of this Rev. George Phillips is perfectly well known. He was one of the signers of the "Humble Request." He came over in the *Arabella* and acted as *Chaplain* on the trip. He was a conformist in every sense of the word and it was farthest from his thought that he was to become a separatist or a Congregationalist in the new country. It must have surprised him to see the kind of church that had been set up at Salem when he reached Massachusetts soil, as it was to many another worthy officer in the church of England who came after. It struck him, no doubt, as a system into which he could not fit without a thorough revising of all his theories of church polity. But he made this revision without delay, for we find among the Bradford letters one from Samuel Fuller of the Plymouth Patent, who had gone to the Bay to welcome the newcomers, bearing on the point. Dr. Fuller writes to his chief under date of June 28, 1630:

Here is come over, with these gentlemen, one Mr. Phillips (a Suffolk County man), who hath told me in private, that if they [Gov. Winthrop and Capt. Endicott] will have him stand minister, by that calling which he received from the prelates in England he will leave them. See First Mass. H. S. Coll. III. 74.

Evidently they were ready to accept his ordination as a good and valid one according to the new idea of church polity, for within a month Rev. George Phillips was in charge of the "Water Toune" pulpit. It is news indeed if the correspondent can show that the American Congregational Church sprang from George Phillips and the Watertown church.

A. M. D.

LATHAM—SINGLETON.—Information wanted of the family of Jane Singleton, who *m.* Joseph Latham, 2 mo., 7, 1698. (New York marriage licenses.)

PEARSALL.—Information wanted of Henry Pearsall; date of arrival in America; name of wife, who was the mother of Nathaniel, who died in 1703; also date of the said Nathaniel Pearsall's marriage to Martha, daughter of Capt. John Seaman.

BUDD—LANGSTAFF.—Information desired of Capt. John Langstaff, *d.* in 1707 (and of his wife Eliza, of Piscataway, New Jersey), Deputy of Council at Perth Amboy, from Piscataway, 1688; also date of their daughter Deborah's marriage to Thomas Budd, son of William and Anne Claggut Budd. Date of marriage of William and Anne Budd also wanted.

CUMMINGS.—Information wanted of the antecedents of John and Margaret Cummings, of Philadelphia, whose children married as follows: Thomas, to Abigail Mason, 7 mo., 11, 1780; Hannah, to Philip Redmond, 10, 10, 1773 (Old Swedes Church); Jane, to George Morton, 2, 23, 1785 (Christ Church Records); Ann, to Forman Cheeseman, 2, 16, 1786 (Christ Church Records).

FULFORD.—Information wanted about John Fulford, member of Lodge of St. Andrew, Boston, Mass., 1774, commissioned February 9, 1776; captain of a Company of Matrosses by the Colony of Maryland; killed while priming cannon at Ridgley's Furnace, Baltimore co., Md., October 20, 1780. Where was he born, etc.?

CRUMP (See p. 570).—William Blackwell, Sheriff of Fanquier co., Va., 1766, *d.* 1772, *m.* Elizabeth Crump, *d.* 1801. She had a brother George named in her will.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL OF PHILADELPHIA.—It is desired to make the Historical and Biographical Collections of the Associated Alumni of the Central High School as complete as possible. Graduates are to be found in all parts of the United States. Biographical sketches are requested, not only of all graduates, but also of all who have been enrolled as students in the School. Documents printed or manuscript, in any way relating to the Institution, its officers, faculty and students are also desired.

HARRY S. HOPPER, Historian of Associated Alumni,
514 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.





Insignia of the
Society of Colonial Dames of America.